

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XIX.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

NO. 9

## PEOPLE YOU KNOW

### What They Are Doing and Where They Go--Some Interesting Items

### SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORS

### Short Local News Gathered in Our Journeys About the Little Village

ELGIN, ILL., Oct. 18--Butter firm at 22c. Output of the week, 650,000 lbs.

Nearly new wood heater for sale. L. B. Grice.

Mrs. D. Ferris is spending the week with friends at Grayslake.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brompton on Thursday, Oct. 12, a baby girl.

Bed springs and mattress at your own price. L. B. Grice.

Mrs. G. O. Hawley left the latter part of last week for a trip to California.

Mrs. Bertha Fries returned on Saturday from a two weeks visit at Maplehurst, Wis.

W. A. Taylor of Waukegan was an over Sunday visitor with Antioch relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler returned on Tuesday from a three weeks visit with relatives at Mendon, Mich.

O. W. Eddy and wife of Wheaton, Wis., visited with Antioch friends Saturday and Sunday.

Almond Webb of Waukegan visited Saturday last in calling on his mother, Mrs. Webb, and friends.

Homer Hendee left on Monday for San Jose, Cal., where he will spend the winter with his son.

For Sale--The Minnie Huber property on North Main street, Antioch, Ill. Inquire of L. B. Grice.

The races held at Antioch on Saturday last were very good and were attended by a large crowd.

Mr. T. A. Emmons and daughter, Mrs. Belle Gilbert, are visiting with his son, Wm. Emmons, at Wheaton, Ill.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beawick, of Libertyville were calling on their many Antioch friends on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman of Chicago visited with Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, the fore part of the week.

Bring in your apples and have them made into cider. Our mill is now located north of the lumber yard, Palmer Bros., Antioch.

About fifteen members of Sequoit lodge A. F. and A. M. of Antioch, attended initiation services at Millburn on Thursday evening of last week.

Rev. Hitchcock, who has been pastor of the Lake Villa M. E. church for the past two years, has again been returned to the same charge.

Levi Rupert and Miss Fannie Dennick spent Sunday at Gages Lake, Grayslake and Lake Villa in the interest of the Epworth League.

Don't go out of town or get into mischief by way of amusement on Halloween night, as the Junior League will provide amusement for you.

Dr. H. Kye, veterinarian, has located in Antioch and has rented an office over Gollwitzer's barber shop where he may be found by anyone wishing his services.

Wanted--A good solicitor and collector for an old reliable savings and investment company. Will pay highest commission or advance to reliable men. Address C. Clifford, Arlington Hotel, Waukegan.

Before you buy a farm write for our catalogue giving prices, terms and pictures of Eastern Iowa Home Farms.

Northern Iowa Land Co., Independence, Iowa.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, October 25, at the home of Miss Lillie Ames. Visitors are welcome. Nethe Welch, Sec'y.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will give a crazy social at the church on Friday evening, October 24. Program and lunch 15 cents. N. B. A search warrant will be sent for those who are not present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pullen spent the latter part of last week in Waukegan.

For Sale--A comparatively new safe. Inquire of J. McMahon, Lake Villa, 501f.

Dora Webb of Waukegan was visiting Antioch relatives and friends on Saturday.

Mr. D. Schilke was visiting relatives at Horicon, Wis., a few days the latter part of last week.

Miss Carrie Hiscroft spent last week visiting friends and relatives at Chicago and West Pullman.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

Don't forget the Krazy Soehni October 24. Come and hear the ladies tell in rhyme how they earned fifty cents. Now be sure to come and don't be late. As we shall begin no later than eight.

A card was received at this office the first of the week from George Gollwitzer stating that he was then enjoying the sights at Venice, Italy, and would also visit Rome the last of the week. He expects to be home about the tenth of next month.

We are sorry indeed to state that Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth who has been pastor of the Antioch M. E. church for the past two years, has been removed to Wilmette, Ill. Mr. Cleworth during his stay here has done much for the good of the community, and both he and his wife have made many warm friends here who deeply regret to see them leave. A reception was given in their honor at the church on Tuesday evening, to which a large number were present, and expressions of regret at losing Mr. Cleworth and family from our midst was heard on every side but the good wishes of his many friends will follow him to his new field of labor. Rev. F. H. McNamer, who has been appointed to this charge, preached his first sermon here on Sunday morning, and although the people deeply regret to lose Rev. Cleworth, they are extending the right hand of welcome to Rev. McNamer, and we are confident that his relations with the people of our town will be pleasant indeed. Mr. Cleworth leaves for his new home on Thursday of this week.

After several years of experimenting, officers of the Pennsylvania railroad have come to the conclusion that directly behind a locomotive is a bad place for sleepers or any other cars which are used by passengers. For this reason an order has been issued that "in all instances a baggage car, whether the car is needed for baggage purposes or not, must be the first car on the train."

This rule applies to excursion and regular trains. In case of a combination baggage and smoker car, the baggage end must be first. "The only possible deviation from this order," the order continues is on those divisions where no provision is made for turning trains at the end of a suburban run. This is the only time an excuse will be accepted.

This is the first official acknowledgment from a railroad company that a middle of a train is the safest place to ride. Several years ago the Pennsylvania railroad started to make up its trains with sleepers and diners next the engines, with the object of keeping coach passengers from walking through sleepers when they boarded trains at small towns. Recent accidents on this and other roads have convinced many railroad men that not only the front end of passenger trains but also the rear end should be protected by a baggage car whether used or not.

One Day Only. Miss Emmert the expert optician of Chicago, will be at the Lux Hotel Friday October 27, giving free examinations of the eyes.

Prices within the reach of all and every caller will be treated with utmost courtesy whether or not an order is left for glasses. She will be in Antioch each month and will make any necessary changes of lenses free any time within two years.

Always in Hot Water. Lady (severely)--Young man, have you ever taken a bath?

Tramp (reproachfully)--Oh, lady! And me in hot water from the hour of my birth!

Suit Over Old Land Title. The other day suit was brought in San Francisco to quiet title to a lot sold by the late Henry Melges to the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, then a San Francisco banker and ex-captain in the United States army.

## RAISES A BIG HOWL

### Senator Alger of Michigan Heads Opposition to Lake Bluff Site

### AGITATION IS ON WATER POLLUTION

### Senator Claims that the Refuse From Kenosha and Waukegan Detrimental to Site

Another effort is under way to prevent the location of the United States naval training station at Lake Bluff, Senator Russell A. Alger of Michigan, aided by Ohio politicians, is at the head of this latest move.

Senator Alger is basing his renewed fight on the allegation that the waters of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Lake Bluff are so polluted by the refuse from the tannery at Kenosha and the glue factory at Waukegan that the health of the seamen that the United States proposes to keep at the training school would be seriously endangered.

Senator Alger visited Lake Forest last summer and learned from Dr. Haven, the health officer of Lake Forest, of the sanitary agitation that was being carried on in an effort to secure relief from the polluted waters, and in company with Dr. Haven made a trip to Lake Bluff and found from the engineering staff there that similar sanitary conditions existed. It was supposed at that time that Senator Alger was merely a summer visitor at Lake Forest, but in view of recent developments it is thought that his real object was to learn the truth of the rumors regarding sanitary conditions at Lake Bluff, and to use his influence to secure a reopening of the question of the location of the station when the next congress meets.

Senator Alger claims that the refuse from Lake Michigan has been a source of annoyance to the residents of Lake Forest. A number of residents employed legal advice. Prof. Long of the Northwestern university confirmed the condition at Lake Forest. Dr. Baker of Jacksonville, special officer of the state board of health also confirms the conditions exist.

Dr. Haven, health officer at Lake Forest, denies that there was ever any pollution in the lake water along the shore at that point. "There is nothing unhealthful in the water, and I see no objection to building the naval school at Lake Bluff," said Dr. Haven.

"No harm can come from drinking it or bathing in it, despite the claim that it is polluted by refuse from Waukegan."

Gifted Girl Bride of Indian. Miss Grace Wetherbee, as she was formerly known, daughter of one of the proprietors of the Manhattan Hotel in New York, a beautiful and gifted girl, who had all the advantages of education and society is living on the ghostly Indian reservation, the wife of a full blood Indian. She dresses as a squaw, carries a papoose on her back, is careless in her manners, and is indifferent to the conventions which govern white society. But she is regarded as a saint by the Indians and she has richly earned the title.

Six years ago Miss Wetherbee went to Fort Washakie to visit. There she met and fell in love with Sherman Coolidge, a full blooded Arapahoe Indian, then as he is now engaged in mission work. Her friends were compelled to give reluctant consent to her marriage to Coolidge, and since then she has been an angle of mercy on the reservation, visiting the sick, helping the unfortunate and aiding her husband in his mission work.

Duke Did Not Laugh Last. Duke Carl of Wurtemberg was very fond of practical jokes in his younger days. Once he called at a farmhouse and asked the farmer's wife, who was churning, for a glass of milk. She did not know her visitor, but went away to fetch the milk, when the Duke asked a cat which was lying near and throw it, with a duct, into the churn. When the old woman returned he drank the milk and walked away.

A year later the same prince entered the house in a different dress, and again asked for a glass of milk, and inquired whether someone hadn't once secreted a cat in her churn. The farmer's wife laughed, and said:

"Oh, yes; and I wouldn't mind him doing it again at the same price."

"What did you do with the butter you were churning then?"

"Oh, I sent it to the palace, where they take all my stuff!"

## Exchange Screenings.

Red tights came near being the undoing of Miss Belmont, the aeronaut, at the Jefferson county fair. In descending from a balloon ascension she lit in a pasture of Holstein cattle and they made a rush at her, but she was rescued by the marshal, who was on horseback.

If you want to make an all-around tough out of your boy says an exchange, just butt in and take his side of every question which comes up between him and his teacher, and if you want to him to have a good start to the penitentiary, be sure to let him know that he can always depend upon your assistance in whatever trouble he now gets into in school, right or wrong.

A Lake Villa young lady found one of her mothers love letters one day last week. She substituted her own name and that of her fellow and read it to her mother, who at once forbade the daughter to have anything to do with a young man who would write such sickening stuff to a girl. The young lady then gave the letter to her mother to read, and suddenly the house became so quiet you could have heard the grass grow out on the lawn.

She was a sweet young thing and she tripped lightly into a dry goods store, not a thousand miles from here. Selecting a piece of cloth, she asked what it was worth. "Four kisses per yard," replied the fresh clerk. The sweet thing, abashed for a moment, said she would take four yards. The cloth was cut off nicely wrapped up and handed to the purchaser, who received it with a smile and said, "Send the bill around to my grandmother, she will settle for it."

An Irish soldier wanted to get a furlough and trumped up a story that his wife was sick and had written him to come home, but the captain knew Pat's tricks, so he said to him: "Pat I received a letter from your wife today and she told me not to let you come home, as you got drunk, broke up the furniture and mistreated her shamefully." Pat saluted and started to leave the room, but on reaching the door turned and said: "Sir, may I speak to you--not as an officer, but as man to man?" "Yes Pat, what is it?" "Well, sir, what O'm after saying is this," remarked Pat, "that you and I are two of the most illigant liars that the Lord ever made; O'm not a married man."

Extensions Planned by W. C. A portion of the large sum of money appropriated for extension by the directors of the Wisconsin Central Railway company at their session in Milwaukee last week, is to be spent in Kenosha county, and plans for the extension of the lines in the town of Salem were revealed, when charts showing a new right of way in the vicinity of the village of Trevor were filed for record with the register of deeds. This line near Trevor is to be a new connection with the stockyards there, and it is possible that the railway company will take upon itself the work of rebuilding the buildings used by the cattle dealers. This line is a short one, but it will mean a great deal to the shippers who have been using the yards at Trevor.

No statement has been given out in regard to granting of passenger service between Wilmette and Chicago, but it is announced that the company will extend their lines in all parts of the state, and it is thought that this extension will certainly be included in the plan. Some time ago the company had preliminary sketches made for the extension of their lines west through the county to Jefferson, and some steps were taken to secure a right of way for the road. However, it seems that the plan was dropped pending the action of the board of directors of the company.

This line would mean much to the towns of Randall and Wheatland as it would give the small villages in the towns direct connection with Chicago on the south and Waukegan and Milwaukee on the north. The improvements at Trevor are to be made at once.

Polyglot Antagonisms. Nowhere else in the world is there so great a confusion of languages, people and religions as in the mountains and steeples of Caucasus. Her deep, closed valleys have taken toll of many races in their migras, and the very inaccessibility of these mountain retreats has preserved types and tongues which elsewhere have long since become extinct, or has facilitated the development of new ones. It has been stated that the number of distinct dialects spoken in the Caucasus is sixty-eight, and these represent every stage of linguistic development. In these circumstances it is not strange that the antagonisms of Christian and Mohammedan, of Armenian and orthodox, should be intensified, and of all against a government bent on stamping out every race of independence and distinctiveness.

Philadelphia Ledger.

## AUTO BLOWS UP

### Mysterious Explosion and Wreck of a Rampler at Third Lake

### AT BACHELOR'S SATURDAY AFTERNOON

### Theory That Gasoline Leaked Down on Machinery, Setting Fire to Tank

Automobile explosions and fatalities are rare in Waukegan, but there was one at Third Lake Saturday that was fraught with terrific danger to the occupants of a machine, all of Waukegan.

Gus Schleicher took a party to the Waukegan Bachelor Club club house at this lake resort in his Rambler car. Once there the party got out of the auto car and went away from it to the club house.

They had gone about fifty feet and were on their way from two to four minutes when a terrible explosion rent the air, and the people who had just come from the spot turned to see the car enveloped in flames.

The blaze was communicated to the frame of the vehicle, and before the fire could be put out Gus Schleicher saw his car go literally up in smoke, the body being burned completely, so that when the blaze burned down the car stood only as far as the four wheels and the bare iron framework.

Mr. Schleicher says that he is positive that he left the machine in good shape and is at a loss to account for the fire. Friends in talking the matter over say that the machine is one of the type that the gasoline must be turned off on alighting, and it is the theory that some of the oil dropped on the carburettor and started the flame which was communicated to the supply tank, which then blew up, and the flying oil finished the accident by setting fire to the machine body.

Had the party been less hasty in getting out there might have been the loss of four or five lives. The ruins of the car are still at Third Lake.

THE COMPOSER WHO FILCHES. De Koven Has No High Idea of Such a Man's Honesty.

Reginald De Koven, the well-known composer, was speaking with some scorn of a foreign musician whose productions were not always so original as they pretended to be.

"I should like to use this fellow," said Mr. De Koven, "as a character in a comic opera. I would give him long hair, a velvet coat and a pocket fiddle, and in the second act I would have him kidnaped by brigands and hidden away in a remote cavern."

Mr. De Koven laughed at his odd fancy and went on:

Here the brigand chief visits him. The chief says:

"From your costume am I to judge you to be a strolling musician?"

"Not at all," is the haughty answer. "I am a composer."

"What are your works?" the chief asks.

"The other enumerates his operas and the chief says:

"Sing me an aria from 'The Pink Stocking' in your best manner."

The composer sings the aria and at its end the brigand chief, rising in great excitement, orders the shackles to be stricken from his limbs.

"So you steal?" he cries. "Then go in peace. I never exact tribute from a colleague."

CHEAPER THAN THE SUNLIGHT. Remarkable Argument Put Forward at Town Meeting.

At a town meeting held in Arlington some twenty-five years ago the late W. W. Rawson, father of the well known market gardener, made a remark which the older inhabitants of the town will remember. Among the matters brought up at the meeting was the question whether to use gas or kerosene to light the town.

The town had put in a few oil lamps with large reflectors as an experiment. One of these lights was put in front of Mr. Rawson's house, in which he took a just pride.

Wilson W. Fay of the "Hights" made a quiet speech in favor of gas. He thought that gas was cleaner and would make oil cost more in the end.

Mr. Rawson, always ready for an argument, and with visions of losing his fine oil lamp, arose and said: "Mr. Moderator, kerosene is cheaper now than ever was known and the town is better lighted than I ever knew it to be, and as regards the cost of gas and kerosene, why, Mr. Moderator, kerosene at 7c a gallon, the present market price, is cheaper than sunlight."

## Alice Roosevelt Must Ask Congress.

If President Roosevelt's daughter desires to keep all the costly presents made to her by emperors, sultans and other potentates during her tour of the orient, she will have to ask the assistance of congress. In no other way will she be able to bring them in duty free, unless she shall donate them to a national institution.

If the gifts are worth as much as reports have it--and the estimates carry the value as high as \$100,000--Miss Roosevelt could not afford to pay the duty, which would amount approximately to her father's salary for a year. All the jewelry she brings will be assessed 60 per cent ad valorem.

The only way out for Miss Alice is to have a special act passed by congress permitting the duties. There is a precedent for this. Gen. Sherman, after the civil war, went abroad. The khedive of Egypt wanted to give him a valuable present. The general could not accept it without authorization by congress, so the khedive presented the gift to his daughter. It was a diamond necklace, which congress allowed to come in free.

AUCTION SALE. Having decided to change my business I will sell at public auction on my farm, situated 1 1/2 miles north of Antioch and 3 1/2 miles south of Salem, on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 10:00 o'clock sharp, the following described property: Twenty choice dairy cows, about one-half new milkers and remainder winter and spring cows; 3 2-year old heifers, 1 yearling bull, 2 work horses, 1 brood mare, 1 bay driving mare, 1 gray driving horse, 2-year old colt, 2 yearling colts, 1 brood sow, 3 small pigs, 2 Poland China boars, Osborne corn binder, McCormick grain binder, Plano mower, horse rake, 2 sulky cultivators, sulky plow, walking plow, lever drag, land roller, 2 corn planters, grain seeder, disk harrow, 1 3-inch truck wagon, hay rack, 1 4-inch steel truck wagon, set of bobs, fanning mill, set of Howe scales, top buggy, double work harness, single harness, heavy breast collar, 20 milk cans, grain sacks and small tools, 80 tons choice timothy hay in barn, a quantity of clover hay in barn, 400 bu. oats, 20 acres shock corn in field. Usual terms.

George H. Hockney. George Vogel, Auctioneer.

TO BUILD MAMMOTH PLANT

Waukegan is endeavoring to locate the new central power house of the C. & M. electric railroad, which will this coming year be erected somewhere along the north shore, at that city and at the present time the chances of the county seem good for landing the big plant.

It is the intention of the road to put a million dollars into this plant and the equipment will be without equal along the north shore. Nearly three hundred thousand dollars will be expended in machinery alone and the location of the station at Waukegan would mean a great thing for the county as well as for the city.

Several sights are under consideration and the company believes that surely one of these can be obtained. The flats north of the harbor as well as a couple of west side locations are being figured on but at present time nothing definite concerning the negotiations can be learned from the officials.

While it was reported that a movement was on foot to purchase some of the Belt Line property it is stated by men connected with the road that no such negotiations have been attempted. Winthrop Harbor has also been mentioned as a candidate for the station but as the company already has a substation in course of construction at that place it is thought hardly probable that the plans will be changed. All in all it looks as though Waukegan will draw the prize and if such is the case an early commencement of the work may be looked for.

Excursions to the South. Special round trip homeseekers excursions to the southwest, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory on Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19. Seventy-five percent of the one way rate for round trip. Stopovers will be allowed going and returning. For further particulars call on Geo. E. Webb, Antioch.

Feat of Blind Student. James Carey Walker of Baltimore, a blind student for the ministry, has performed a remarkable feat of reciting to the point system eleven chapters of the book of St. John and Hadley and Allen's Greek grammar in Greek letters.

An Ordinary Mortal. "Engaged" Why, he seemed quite broken-hearted when the other girl refused him.

"Well, he's like the average man. It wasn't long before he was looking for a consolation prize."



# The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Rather than pay \$200 for a surgical operation, which he was advised would save his life, J. W. Denton of Bloomington, Ill., a well-to-do horseman, died at the Missouri Baptist sanitarium in St. Louis from injuries received by being kicked by a horse at the horse show.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins is authority for the statement that the Little Kanawha railroad is to be extended to a connection with the coal and coke railroad owned by Senator Elkins and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis at Burnsville. The extension will be built by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Fire in the paint and oil establishment of Podrasnik, Klapperich & Co., at 75-77 Lake street, Chicago, burned for seven hours, affording a spectacle for thousands of sightseers, defying the efforts of twenty-five engine crews and surrendering only after a loss of \$140,000 had resulted.

William T. Bevis, Jr., aged 23 years, in defense of his mother shot and killed his father at Trenton, N. J., in a houseboat on the Delaware river. The father and mother had not been living together lately, having been obliged to give up housekeeping because of the father's drinking habits.

Two terrific explosions at the main supply house of the Pennsylvania Gas Company just outside the city of Erie, Pa., cut off the complete supply of all natural gas used for heating and lighting the city. One man, the gas house tender, Benjamin Donovan, aged 36 years, is not expected to live.

Through an investigation begun in the criminal court at Juarez, Mexico, across the river from El Paso, it develops that \$5,000 in Mexican paper money was removed from a package given in the care of Wells-Fargo Express Company for shipment by the Bank of Miners at Chihuahua to its branch at Juarez.

The First Presbyterian church at McKees Rocks, a west end suburb of Pittsburgh, was blown up by natural gas and the building demolished. The explosion is said to have been the result of a leak in the basement of the structure. The janitor is missing and is believed to have been caught in the ruins.

Bert Amos, a stable boy of Sioux City, Iowa, was killed at the Elm Ridge race track, Kansas City, by Thomas Lynn of Paducah, Ky., as the result of a quarrel. Lynn, who is in charge of a string of horses owned by O. F. Hume of St. Louis, became enraged because Amos was teasing him and he struck Amos with an oak bar, fracturing his skull.

The badly battered body of Charles McMullen, 68 years old, was found in the cellar of a vacant building near Zimmerman's cemetery, Carriackborough, by the Pittsburgh police and removed to the South Side Hospital, where he died. Robbery is thought to be the motive. Five men who were in the company of McMullen were arrested to the finding of his body were arrested.

John Underhill, busily laying brick at the top of the six-story building under construction at Central Park west and Sixty-third street in New York, startled by an automobile "honk," looked down. In the act he lost his footing and fell to the sidewalk. Underhill, with a look of annoyance, brushed the dust from his clothes, climbed back to the sixth story and began laying bricks.

The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company, a banking house at 333-355 Superior street, Cleveland, failed to open its doors for business Monday. The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company is the concern against which Attorney General Ellis began quo warranto proceedings in the Circuit court. The Attorney General charged that the company had violated the State banking laws.

Winfield Scott Hancock, 43 years old, a nephew of General Winfield Scott Hancock, was arrested at Hyattsville, Md., charged with the murder of Emma Smallwood, a young white woman employed as a domestic in the Hancock household, who died as the result of an operation. Hancock disclaims any guilt and declares that the woman left his home on Monday, but returned on Thursday and died that night.

### BREVITIES.

Peace has been officially announced by the imperial government of Japan after the signature of the treaty with Russia.

A Spratlin of Memphis and Jacob Glenn of Greenwood, traveling men, fought a duel on the street in Tchula, Miss., both being killed. It grew out of a poker game.

Young men of prominent families in Columbia, S. C., tried to mob Thomas Dixon, novelist and playwright, after the performance in that city of his new play, "The Chameleon."

With minds and bodies shattered by suffering, two survivors of the shipwrecked schooner Yannam and King have been taken to Boston by rescuers, and tell of five days on a raft.

A mob defied Trepoff and marched with red flags in the streets of St. Petersburg, drawing the attacks of the police, who dispersed the demonstrators. A new strike has added danger to the situation.

Senator George T. Fulford of Brockville, Ont., a millionaire manufacturer and member of the Canadian Parliament, died in Newton, Mass., as the result of injuries received when his automobile collided with a trolley car.

Rev. D. H. Carlton, a traveling holiness preacher, who has been holding a revival meeting at Maize, Kan., was pelted with eggs because he had made remarks which it was considered reflected upon the citizens. Warrants were sworn out for four of the egg throwers.

The dean of Westminster, Very Rev. Joseph Arncliffe Robinson, has announced that, having received a request signed by leading members of the dramatic profession and other persons of distinction, he had consented to the lukewarm of the body of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey.

## TAGGART IS GIVEN DECREE.

Court Also Awards the Captain Custody of the Children.

At Wooster, Ohio, Captain Elmore F. Taggart, U. S. A., was awarded a decree of divorce from his wife, Grace Culver Taggart, and given possession of their two children, Charles Culver, aged 11, and Elmer F., Jr., aged 7. The sensational case which has stirred army circles both in this country and Europe reached its finale Friday afternoon when Judge Eason, who heard the evidence, read a long opinion.

The court, though denying Mrs. Taggart the custody of the two boys, ordered that she be permitted to see them at stated intervals. In this respect alone was Mrs. Taggart given much consideration.

Judge Eason clearly leaned to the theory that the mother was not a fit person to whom to intrust her offspring. Among the causes for reaching this conclusion was Mrs. Taggart's alleged intrigues with "Billy" Taggart and with Captain Fortesque, said to be a relative of President Roosevelt. The court censured both woman and men severely.

Judge Eason had a good deal to say about the use of intoxicants, and said that the charge of excessive drunkenness preferred against Captain Taggart had not been sustained. The habit of imbibing frequently was a subject of comment, however, and evidently the court believed that it played a part in the alienation of the couple.

"The first time Captain Taggart saw the flush of liquor on his wife's brow he should have banished it from his



THE TAGGARTS IN COURT.

sideboard," said the judge. "It can be said to the credit of the army that this entire case has not developed one single case of drunkenness."

"Speaking of the main cause of the differences between the Taggarts, the court stated: 'It appears that there never was any dispute about financial matters and that all the difficulty was due to their relations with others.' The judge concluded: 'I will leave the gross neglect and two charges of adultery stand as the ground of the divorce, giving Captain Taggart the divorce.'

The Taggart trial lasted seven weeks. The case went to the court a month ago. The suit was first started in July, 1904, by Captain Taggart, who filed petition for divorce, charging his wife with conduct unbecoming a wife and alleging the excessive use of intoxicants. Mrs. Taggart heard of the proceedings in San Francisco several weeks later and immediately started for Wooster, the home of the Taggarts, where she filed a counter-petition for divorce against Captain Taggart on the grounds of cruelty and neglect.

The case has been of exceptional interest because of statements during the trial by Captain Taggart that the use of intoxicants in the army was so common as to be almost the custom. A number of prominent army officers were named in Captain Taggart's petition as having been more or less the cause of the domestic troubles between Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

## ANNUL MARKEL'S CONTRACT.

Canal Supplies Will Be Handled Under Commissioner's Order.

The last action of the Panama canal commission before sailing from Colon for New York was the annulment of the contract awarded to J. E. Markel of Omaha, Neb., for feeding and caring for the employees of the canal. The reason for this action is that Chief Engineer Stevens, through the department of materials and supplies, under Messrs. Jackson and Smith, is handling the commissaries successfully, rendering unnecessary the arrangement.

The contract with Mr. Markel was to run five years and it was estimated that it would involve \$50,000,000. Hudgins & Dumas, one of the other firms bidding for the contract, protested against the award to Mr. Markel, alleging favoritism and charging that the latter was enabled through a leak in the office of Chairman Shontz to gain information about the other bidders which aided him in bidding successfully.

The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society held dedicatory exercises to commemorate the Big Bottom massacre and accept the monument and grounds donated by Onadiah Brokaw, who has owned the Big Bottom farm forty years and is 83 years old.

Prof. L. Eddy, a teacher at the Kentucky State school for the deaf at Danville dropped dead in the school room. Prof. Eddy was a noted astronomer.

Three hundred and twelve structural iron workers, employed on four large buildings in Baltimore were ordered out

## PEACE TREATY TERMS

TEXT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT MADE PUBLIC.

Text of Compact Given Out in Russia Same Day Mikado Puts It in Effect—Japanese Army Warned Not to Criticize Settlement.

The text of the treaty of peace concluded by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5 and signed by Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan, Oct. 14, has been made public, and is as follows:

The Emperor of Japan on one part and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by a desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and have for this purpose named their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, for his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Baron Komura Jutaro, Jussami, grand cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, his minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency, Takahira Konomoro, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure; his minister to the United States; and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his excellency Sergei Witte, his secretary of state and president of the committee of ministers of the empire of Russia, and his excellency Baron Roman Rosen, master of the imperial court of Russia, his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias, and between their respective states and subjects.

Article 2. The imperial Russian government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers; that is to say, they will be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid causes of misunderstanding, the two high contracting parties will abstain from any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

Russia Gives Up Manchuria.

Article 3. Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaoting peninsula in conformity with the provisions of the additional article one annexed to this treaty, and

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all the portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above mentioned. The imperial government of Russia declares that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in the impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Article 4. Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce or industry of Manchuria.

## MEET DEATH IN HUGE WAVE.

Six Killed and Thirty-six Injured in Cunard Line's Campaign.

Five persons swept overboard, one dead after an operation and thirty-six injured is the roster of victims of the tremendous wave that descended upon the Cunard line steamship Campania off the great banks of Newfoundland Wednesday. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it, that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable upon the vessel's arrival in New York to estimate the full extent of the tragedy.

The Campania was plowing along under full headway. A heavy quartering sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steering gear was covered with merry-makers and there was nothing to indicate the approaching disaster, when suddenly the big steamer lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea. The wave boarded the steamer about midships on the port side and swept clear across the steering gear, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, carrying everything with it. So deep was the steamer's side buried that the passengers on the deck above the steering gear were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled aft and then surged forward.

Others, dashed against the rails and other like obstructions, escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh and several persons suffered broken arms and ribs, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to supports, while the waters surged around them, and were saved, but the unfortunate on the steering gear found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of waters, sweeping toward the forward part of the ship, carried everything before it. So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed and through this opening five of the helpless ones were swept to their death.

Article 5. The imperial Russian government transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan, with the consent of the government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The imperial government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Article 6. The imperial Russian government engage to transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese government the railway between Changchunfu and Kwan-chigtau and Port Arthur and all the branches, together with all the rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all the coal mines in said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

China's Consent to Be Gained.

The two high contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

Article 7. Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and nowise for strategic purposes. It is understood that this restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liaoting peninsula.

Article 8. The imperial governments of Japan and Russia, with the view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will as soon as possible conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting-railway services in Manchuria.

Article 9. Russia cedes to Japan all of Sakhalin Island below latitude 50, and both powers agree to construct forts or military works in Sakhalin. The straits of Tartary and Poushe are to remain free to navigation.

Article 10. Russia cedes to Japan all territory in their former rights. The treaty then says:

Article 11. Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possession in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Berling seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Article 12. Provides for a commercial treaty on the most favored nation basis. Article 13. Provides for the repatriation of prisoners of war. It says Japan and Russia shall prepare statements of expenses incurred in maintaining prisoners, and adds:

"Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of statement, as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia."

M. Terauchi, Japanese Minister of War, has issued an order instructing the Japanese army in the field to abstain from criticising the terms of peace on the grounds that the declaration of peace and of war are entirely the outcome of sovereign power. His order forbids the criticism of either subject, especially by those engaged in military service. He advises the soldiers to utilize the opportunities of peace after the disbandment of their regiments by engaging in their respective occupations, always holding themselves in readiness to join the colors at the Emperor's command.

## BIG FAIR PAYS DIVIDEND.

Remarkable Showing Made at Portland Exposition's Close.

The Lewis and Clark exposition came to a close at midnight Saturday, completing the biggest enterprise of its kind ever held on the coast. The closing ceremonies were appropriate. When the gates of the exposition closed at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, a total attendance of 50,300 for the day had been registered, making a grand total for the entire fair period of 2,545,000. The attendance for the last day ranks third in point of numbers, Portland day and Fourth of July being the only greater days.

The exposition was entirely successful. In point of attendance all predictions were beaten. While the fair was well patronized by the home people, great throngs of visitors from all parts of the United States were constantly in the city, often taxing the hotel capacity to the limit. Naturally the merchants are well satisfied with the success of the exposition, financially all expectations. It is known beyond a doubt that the stockholders will receive a dividend of at least 30 per cent, while it is more than possible that a 40 per cent dividend will be declared. This places Portland second only to Omaha in financial records for world's fairs and fourth in point of attendance among twelve that have been held.

The State of Oregon appropriated \$500,000, of which \$50,000 was expended in making an exhibit at St. Louis and \$450,000 in the erection of a building and expenses of the exhibit in Portland. More than \$50,000 of the appropriation will be returned to the treasury unused, with additions from salvage.

Along all structures of the 1905 fair the forestry building, the largest log house ever built, will remain. It is the purpose to retain it as a permanent exhibit building and several acres of land surrounding it will be acquired as part of the park system of Portland.

Population of Portland by recent census of assessor is 115,000 and of entire Northwest within a radius of 200 miles of Portland 1,800,000, hence the attendance was most gratifying. Official estimates were 1,000,000 below the actual figures. The greatest benefit of the fair, however, is the permanent good it has done to the city of Portland and the Pacific Northwest in general.

News of Minor Note.

Assistant Secretary Loomis has given out a letter written by President Roosevelt vindicating him in the Boyer-Loomis controversy.

Got What He Asked for.

"Say," queried the alleged funny man, as he entered the butcher shop, "what's pork worth a yard?"

"Fifty cents," answered the butcher.

"Well, I'll take a yard," said the A. F. M., tossing a half-dollar on the counter.

The butcher pocketed the coin and handed the customer three pig's feet.

"Say, what are you giving me?" asked the party of the funny part, indignantly.

"A yard of pork—just what you asked for," replied the butcher. "Three feet make a yard, you know."

## An Honest Opinion.

Mineral, Idaho, Oct. 10.—(Special).—That a sure cure has been discovered for those scintic pains that make so many lives miserable, is the firm opinion of Mr. D. S. Colson, a well-known resident of this place, and he does not hesitate to say that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. The reason Mr. Colson is so firm in his opinion is that he had those terrible pains and is cured. Speaking of the matter, he says:

"I am only too happy to say Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me lots of good. I had awful pains in my hip so I could hardly walk. Dodd's Kidney Pills stopped it entirely. I think they are a grand medicine."

All Scintic and Rheumatic pains are caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys and healthy kidneys strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood. With the cause removed there can be no Rheumatism or Scintic.

## Gift of Time.

"One day," related the jolly hobo, "I met a man on the street and I told him if he would give me thirty quail I would show him how to eat 'em in thirty days."

"And did he oblige you?" asked his companion of the ties.

"No," he said he couldn't give me thirty quail, but he'd give me thirty days. He was a judge."

## FOR WOMEN.

Much that Every Woman Desires to Know Is Found in Cuticura—Cuticura Works Wonders.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening discharges, ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females, as well as such sympathetic affections as anemia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

## SHIPYARDS ARE BUSY.

Army of 10,000 Men Rushing Work on New Vessels for Navy.

While the attention of the public is attracted only at intervals to the three big shipyards on the Delaware River, there is an army of 10,000 men daily hammering, forging and welding, bending every energy toward the completion of the great vessels under construction here, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Never have the employees of Cramps, Neale & Levy's and the New York Shipbuilding Company been busier than at present. Particularly is this true of Cramps, where twelve different vessels are under construction. This yard alone is employing 5,300 workmen.

The greater part of this work is being done for Uncle Sam, seven ships being under way here. Two of these, the armored cruiser Tennessee at Cramps, and her sister ship, the Washington, which is being built at the South Camden yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, have attracted attention by the efforts which the respective companies are making to finish the contract first. Both are now nearing completion, with the Tennessee slightly in the lead.

Besides the work on the warships six large passenger steamships are also being built by the Cramps company. Four of these are for the New York and Cuban Mail line, while the two remaining go to the Southern Pacific Company.

## COFFEE NEURALGIA

Leaves When You Quit and Use Postum A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee says:

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and used it regularly three times a day."

"A year or two ago I became subject to nervous neuralgia, attacks of nervous headache and general nervous prostration, which not only incapacitated me for doing my housework, but frequently made it necessary for me to remain in a dark room for two or three days at a time."

"I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of them was able to give me permanent relief."

"Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles, and that I try Postum Food Coffee and give up the old kind. I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. I have no more neuralgia, nor have I had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with ease. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration has come back to me during these months, and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can vouch for the truth of the statement." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Ten days' trial leaving off coffee and using Postum is sufficient.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago.

The absence of speculative operations is conspicuous and is a testimony to the healthy basis upon which current business progresses. While net interest returns are too low for bond buyers, as contrasted with the present value of money, considerable investment is seen in realty and improvements, together with more activity in local securities, indicating confidence in the stability of affairs.

Bank exchanges invariably reflect an accurate approximation of the city's commercial activity, and, despite higher discount rates, it is noteworthy that the totals for both September and this week excel all previous corresponding periods.

While prices for the leading raw materials are high and to some extent evince further hardening, the prevailing tone remains encouraging, conditions generally being strongly supported by the volume of forward demands, which assures steady employment well into next year. Retail trade has made reasonable expansion. Fall exhibitions never before were more artistically presented by the State street stores, and with unusually brilliant weather their attractiveness drew enormous throngs.

Many visiting buyers made good purchases in the principal jobbing lines, less diminution in sales appearing than was expected, considering the exceptional demands of last month. Satisfactory bookings occurred in dry goods, clothing, footwear and woolsens and the demand improved for furniture. Mercantile collections in the Middle West make a good showing, and country store trade is doing well in the heavy lines and farm needs.

Shipping rooms have remained quite busy, resulting in freight offerings surpassing all previous experience of the Western roads. Other freight movements, particularly of iron and steel, are unprecedented.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty-nine, against thirty-two last week and twenty-seven a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

## New York.

While not so active as in recently preceding weeks, the volume of trade exceeds expectations. Contributions to this are better reports from retail lines, necessitating reorders of seasonal goods, fall festivals, enlarging crop movement, and a continued immense turnover in industrial lines.

Undiminished activity is witnessed in the iron trade, demand for crude and finished products surpassing previous years at this period. Higher levels of future cost, particularly as to coke and ore, confront these trades. Collections for the country as a whole are good.

Something like a downward swing in prices of agricultural products is in evidence this week, a result of the pressure of new large crops of fine quality, which augurs for lower prices of feeding stuffs and cheaper cost of meat production in the coming winter.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Oct. 5, are 1,072,042 bushels, against 2,064,932 last week, 1,105,028 this week last week, 2,378,722 in 1903, and 6,545,770 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports are 17,000,375 bushels, against 18,548,711 last year, 42,070,084 in 1903, and 71,525,402 in 1902.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.02; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.40; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 70c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 42c to 50c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 50c to 58c; oats, No. 3 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 82c to 86c; corn, No. 3, 51c to 53c; oats, standard, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 68c to 70c; hay, No. 2, 52c to 53c; pork, mess, \$15.75.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; clover seed, prime, \$7.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, standard, white, 34c to 35c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 20c to 23c.



# ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

## LAST OF GRAND DETOUR.

Old Town Settled in 1835 Wiped from Government Map.

The picturesque village of Grand Detour disappears from the government map when the postoffice is discontinued. After that the people are to be served with rural free delivery from the Dixon postoffice. Grand Detour is one of the oldest towns in central Illinois, the first settlement being made there in 1835. Grand Detour at one time was one of the most prominent towns of the district. Its excellent water facilities attracted general attention. Dixon, however, had success in getting the railways, while Grand Detour lost out, and while the former grew in importance Grand Detour declined. Leonard Andrus was the first white settler of Grand Detour, rowing up from Dixon's Ferry in a canoe. He laid claim to the beautiful valley which now forms the site of Grand Detour and built a log cabin, while lounging Indians regarded the work with mild indifference. In November, 1835, the first white child was born—Charles, the son of John Deere, founder of the Deere plow manufacturing concern. This company was founded at Grand Detour, and in 1839 Mr. Deere made his first plow in his blacksmith shop there. Two years later Andrus and Deere started the Grand Detour plow works upon a small scale. Later the plant was moved to Dixon.

## SHAVED 350,700 MEN.

Rockford Barber Keeps Record of Fifty-six Years' Work.

When Henry Broeffle of Rockford, now retired, stood at the barber's chair he kept a complete record for fifty-six years and has given out the result of his compilations. During eighteen years of his long service he worked seven days a week and the remaining thirty-eight years he worked six days each week. He found that during over half a century he actually worked 17,838 days and that he shaved in all 350,700 men; HENRY BROEFFLE, that he shaved 250,445,520 inches of hair, equal to 20,870,400 feet, or 3,952 miles. He further figures out that the actual surface of faces shaved over amounts to 2,003,664,160 square feet, or 222,618,240 square yards, equal to 40,993½ acres. He also finds that the total number of inches of hair shaved amounts to 21,180,450, equal to 10,205,040 feet, or 33,485 1/3 miles. This does not include the work done on women and children.



## PROFIT BY DEATH OF BABES.

Parents Said to Let Insured Children Die from Diphtheria.

Scores of children are suffering from diphtheria in South Chicago and it is charged the parents are insuring their little ones rather than attempt to cure them. The conditions are being investigated by order of Health Commissioner Whalen, and three medical inspectors, H. M. Richter, Miss Rosa Engelmann and L. H. Mettler, are at work in the infected district. The parents will be forced to take precautionary measures to save their children from the fatal results of the disease, and if it is found that any of the little ones have been willfully neglected in order that insurance can be collected the parents will be prosecuted. One case was brought to the attention of the Health Department the other day. Two children of Anton Staszewski died from diphtheria within three hours. The children, Franciszek and Tomasz, 4 and 2 years old respectively, were suffering for some time, but a physician was not summoned until the last moment. Both are said to have been insured.

## SPRINGFIELD FAIR CLOSED.

Returns Amount to \$64,705, More than Double Those of Last Year. With gate and grand stand receipts of \$64,705, more than double those of last year, and far in advance of the best record ever made, the "greatest fair on earth" closed the most successful exposition in its history at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Springfield. The gate receipts for each day were as follows:

Saturday	.....\$ 220	Thursday	.....22,032
Sunday	.....702	Friday	.....12,110
Monday	.....2,700	Saturday	.....500
Tuesday	.....3,239	Total	\$ 64,705
Wednesday	.....14,180	Grand Stand	.....5,000

The total gate receipts of last year's fair amounted to \$29,141, and the total grand stand receipts only reached \$2,070. Perfect weather is mainly responsible for the success of the fair.

## FEDERAL HOSPITAL IN ILLINOIS.

Government to Establish \$400,000 Institution at Joliet.

Dr. Louis Deere of Washington, D. C., has secured an option on 640 acres of land at \$250 an acre at Joliet, Ill., on which the government contemplates building a \$400,000 hospital for the army and navy. The institution will be for treatment of bowel and stomach disorders. The capacity will be 3,000 patients. There are two such hospitals now in the United States, one at San Francisco, the other at Hot Springs, Ark. The Joliet authorities must furnish lighting facilities and water supply.

## THREE FIGHT WITH PISTOLS.

One Granite City Man Is Killed and Another Injured.

During a three-cornered pistol fight in Granite City between Lee Braswell, Philip Mernaugh and Jacob Snow, Braswell was fatally wounded and later died. Snow was shot in the thigh and Mernaugh escaped injury. According to witnesses the shooting was the outcome of a flat fight in which Mernaugh was worsted.

## All Over the State.

H. L. Deeds, who escaped from the county jail at Carrollton, was arrested at Anadarko, Kan.

Deserted by William Padgett, her lover, Rose Bennett threw acid in his face and attempted suicide at Sterling. Prince Hall, a Masonic home built at Rock Island, for widows and orphans of colored Masons, was dedicated the other day.

Iver Sverkersson, a farmer near Rockford, slashed his wife's throat and inflicted a dozen other wounds, but she will live.

Official investigation at Peoria is reported to have shown that much of the milk there is from cows fed on distillery refuse and is dangerous.

Ruth, the 3-year-old daughter of Jacob Hesh, walked backward into a bucket of scalding water in Moline and received injuries from which she died.

During a quarrel over the location of a proposed street sale in Madison, Sam Houston, town treasurer, was shot and wounded four times by Patrick McCambridge, sheriff.

Charles Ashmore at Mansfield committed suicide by driving a large butcher knife through his brain from temple to temple. He was insane over loss of property by fire.

Fred Atherton, Jr., 3 years old, son of Fred Atherton, a prominent farmer south of Kewanee, upset a kettle of boiling water while playing on the porch and was fatally burned.

Central Illinois was visited by the first heavy frost of the year the other night and all smaller vegetation was killed. The thermometer reached freezing point, a drop of over 50 degrees in two days.

One hundred and seventy-five workmen arrived at Harrisburg to begin work on the roadbed of the Big Four railroad. The roadbed will be changed from its present course on the east side of the city to the west side.

The 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Reagan of Alton has disappeared. Mrs. Reagan stated she felt convinced that a woman from Clouet, Minn., employed as a nurse and who is gone, had taken the child with her.

William H. Sinclair, who went to Chicago in 1835, when it was a city of 20,000 inhabitants, died at his home in Niles, Mich. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1820, and went to Chicago with Capt. James Sinclair, his father, who conducted a hardware store there. The son went to Niles later and engaged in the tinners' business.

The sale of the Waukegan, Fox Lake and Western Railroad Company's property in Waukegan to the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company has been closed. The final papers show that the line was sold to C. F. Frost & Co. Mr. Frost is president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric line. The purchase price is given as \$50,000.

Mrs. Mary J. Brainard, a war nurse pensioned by special act of Congress, is dead in Rockford. She was 73 years old. She was a poetess of some note. "Heart Offerings," "Pen Pictures of Peace and War" and "Escher Gray" were her best-known productions. As "Aunt Mary" she was widely known by readers of the Golden Censer, a home magazine published in Rockford.

George D. Endicott, living near Crossville, killed John Brewer in a fight in which Endicott was attempting to rescue Mrs. Brewer from the attacks of her husband. Endicott, who is a stepfather of Brewer's wife, heard her cries and went to her assistance. Brewer pulled a knife, when Endicott secured a poker and beat him to death. The coroner later exonerated Endicott.

Calvin C. Lines, for fifty-one years director and stockholder of the ruined Peoria National Bank, is dead, the result of nervous prostration brought about by the scandal created by the embezzlement of the president of the bank, N. C. Dougherty. Mr. Lines was pros- trated the day preceding the announcement of the indictment of Dougherty, and sank rapidly to death.

Rev. John P. Aylward, who died suddenly the other night, had been pastor of St. Patrick's church in Kankakee about ten months, having celebrated his first mass in the church on Christmas day last. Before coming to Kankakee he had been assistant at St. Bernard's church in Chicago. Father Aylward was the third pastor of St. Patrick's to die suddenly within three years. Rev. J. J. Hackett died of erysipelas of the brain in March, 1902, and Rev. Thomas J. Whelan succumbed to pneumonia in November, 1903.

Marking an interesting epoch in the railway history of Illinois was the broadening of the narrow-gauge railway between Havana and Galesburg to standard gauge. The narrow-gauge railway was the last of its kind in the State and was constructed thirty years ago and is seventy-five miles in length. It proved an important factor in the growth and development of the towns along the line, and although it has never earned more than the bare interest on its bonds, it is believed to have possibilities for the future that are brighter. A few years ago the Burlington system secured possession of the road and has since been debating what to do with it. It was finally decided to open a number of coal mines along the line, widen the gauge to standard and to utilize the coal mines for company fuel. For many weeks section men have been prospecting for the change in gauge. Wider ties have been put in for the entire distance between Galesburg and Havana, and new rails for much of the distance. When the designated time arrived for changing the gauge one rail was shifted over to the wider row of spikes, the other one being already in position. As rapidly as the rail was shifted an inner row of spikes was driven and the change was complete. There were gangs of section men assembled at various points who went to work simultaneously, and the change in rails was made in a single day.

## KILLS CHILD WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Chicago Heights Man Lies in Wait and Commits Double Tragedy.

Lying in wait for his child wife, from whom he had been separated two months, Frederick Raver shot and killed her and then ended his own life. The double tragedy was witnessed by Mrs. George Jones, Mrs. Raver's sister-in-law, and she fell in a faint. The murder and suicide occurred at West End avenue and the Michigan Central tracks, Chicago Heights, where the couple lived until last August. Raver lay down between the railroad tracks and awaited the approach of the women. As they reached the crossing he sprang up. Hurdled he appealed to his wife to return to him, and on her emphatic refusal he fired. Mrs. Raver ran to the tailor shop of Oswald Stind, a block away, but lived only a few minutes after she staggered in, the bullet having entered just above the heart. Mrs. Raver was Miss Bertha Jones before her marriage and was 17 years old. Raver was 25 years old and his former home was in Dawson. The couple were married a year ago and their separation last August is said to have been caused by Raver's ungrounded jealousy. For ten days he had been in Chicago Heights and made repeated efforts to obtain an interview with his wife.

## SHAFT FOR HERO'S GRAVE.

Women Will Mark Resting Place of Major Andre's Guard.

A movement is on foot among the members of the Rockford chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, looking toward securing a monument to mark the grave of Ephraim Palmer, a veteran of the revolutionary war, whose remains have laid for over half a century in the cemetery at Kishwaukee, unmarked. The veteran of the early struggle was born in Greenwich, Conn., and died at Harlem, Winnebago county, June 30, 1852, he then being 93 years of age. He enlisted with the continental forces when but 17 years of age, under Captain Sylvanus Wood, for one month at first and later for three months. He was captured in 1779 and for nine months was held in the old sugar house hospital in New York. On his release from the hospital he re-enlisted, this being his fourth enrollment in the army. He had the honor of being one of the guards over the notorious Major Andre.

## INHERITANCE TAX IS LARGE.

Revenue to Illinois From Cook County Is \$400,184.

Attorney General Sted has received the report of M. W. Pinckney of Chicago, inheritance tax collector for Cook county, to which position he was appointed last March. The report shows that since his appointment Mr. Pinckney has collected a total of \$400,184.75 and has one case pending in the Supreme Court which will add about \$3,000 to this amount. In his last report to Attorney General Hamilton, E. M. Ashcraft, who preceded Mr. Pinckney in this office, estimated the rate of inheritance tax collections in Cook county at \$500,000 a year, and suggested some reform in the method of making collections. The matter of putting these reforms into execution was left to Mr. Pinckney, and he has succeeded in nearly doubling the total of collections.

## NO CLEW TO MURDER.

Killing of John V. Streed of Cambridge Remains a Mystery.

The coroner's jury in Cambridge returned an open verdict that John V. Streed was murdered by a "person unknown to the jury." State's Attorney Charles Sturtz admits he sees no hope of ever bringing the case to trial. With the closing of the coroner's investigation the murder becomes one of the list of unsolved crimes. There remain no clues. Unless the murderer allows his secret to leak out he probably will go unpunished. The discovery that the life insurance will not exceed \$4,000 has caused surprise, as it was known that Streed carried ten or more policies. Many of these he allowed to lapse. Mrs. Streed will live with her mother at Union Pier, Mich.

## FAIRBANKS TO LIVE IN ILLINOIS.

Vice President Lets Contract for \$35,000 Mansion at Mansfield.

Vice President O. W. Fairbanks has let the contract for a \$35,000 mansion at Mansfield, where his brother is a banker. The Fairbanks own thousands of acres of valuable land in that vicinity, and it is announced that after completing his term as Vice President Mr. Fairbanks will come to Mansfield to make his permanent home. The Mansfield residence will be of brick, stone and steel in construction, and will be the finest in the State outside of Chicago. Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks passed a portion of the summer at Mansfield and were so well pleased with the surroundings that they decided to erect a fine home there.

## THREE WOMEN BREAK JAIL.

One Singes Popular Songs While Others Tear Holes in Wall.

While Mary Edwards sang popular songs to the sheriff and his deputies in Murphysboro, her cellmates, Marie Montell and Emma Bell, loosened bricks in the jail wall. While the sheriff was absent the women removed the bricks and let themselves down outside by means of strips from the bed clothing. All were convicted of burglary and larceny and were awaiting sentence.

## Jury Fails to Agree.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Anna Bankert, who confessed to killing Norman Cook, failed to agree on a verdict at Rushville, and was discharged.

## Life Term for Wife Slayer.

William Stuckenholt, who tied his wife to her bed and then beat her to death with a hammer, was convicted in Quincy, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## JAP DEATH ROLL.

Mikado's Government Reports 72,450 Fatalities During War.

The Japanese report 72,450 fatalities during the war with Russia. Of the total 40,180 were killed in battle, 10,070 died of wounds, and 15,300 of disease. No account is taken of those disabled by wounds or disease. In a war of eighteen months, in which five battles independent of the siege of Port Arthur and several naval engagements were fought, Japan lost by death 72,450 men.

In the Civil War, in which operations extended over four years, the Union army lost 67,058 men killed on the field, 43,012 who died of wounds, and 249,458 who died of disease. The Confederate loss was 94,000 killed and mortally wounded and 60,207 by disease. The several armies were engaged in forty-eight battles and in many long and exhausting campaigns, but in no battle of the Civil War were half as many troops in action as were engaged at Liao Yang or Mukden.

Satisfactory comparison between the battles of the Russo-Japanese war and those of our Civil War or those of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 cannot be made until reports in detail are at hand, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is apparent, however, that of the many wounded a larger per cent recovered than in any previous war.

This was due partly to improvements in surgery, to well organized hospitals, and to a better emergency service in battle. It was due also in part to the character of wounds made by the modern rifle fired at long range.

The observation of surgeons during the war was to the effect that men recovered more rapidly from gunshot wounds than in our Civil War or in the Franco-Prussian war. It was also contended that, firing at long range, the modern rifle was not the equal of the old rifle in effecting permanent disability. All these contentions seem to be sustained by the report of the Japanese authorities.

However, the most remarkable feature of the Japanese fatality list is the small number of deaths from disease. With probably 600,000 men in the field only 15,300 deaths by disease are reported. It is true that the campaigns were not like those in the Civil War. It is true that the 249,458 deaths from disease in the Union army in the Civil War include fatalities along all the short term and unseasoned regiments that entered into the composition of a total enlistment of 2,500,000 men.

Yet, after all allowances have been made, the small death rate by disease in the Japanese army must be credited to better sanitary regulations, better organization in hospitals for the treatment of camp diseases, and better methods in handling contagious diseases.

It was the rule in the Japanese army to send the seriously wounded and the seriously sick to home hospitals as soon as possible, where they could receive the best surgical and medical treatment. The genius of the Japanese medical staff was directed to the saving of men, and in both the Russian and Japanese armies the wounded were so carefully and intelligently treated that the majority returned to the ranks in a short time. The wonder is not that Japan lost 67,000 men by death in battle, but that she lost only 15,300 by disease.

## THINNING OUT THE CITIES.

Rural Delivery, Which Is Expensive, Has That Effect.

Rural free delivery seems destined to entail a cost of \$90,000,000 a year to the government, writes a Washington correspondent. Legislators are not worried over the necessity of appropriating this enormous sum, however, since they think that rural delivery tends to thin out the population of the cities. Any scheme that works to this end they believe is worth investing government money in.

Sensors and Representatives of States having large cities look upon this vast appropriation for rural delivery as an injustice to their constituents. They insist that a reasonable division of postal revenues shall go for pneumatic tubes and other facilities for quickening the mail service for the congested centers. A single building in New York City contains 5,200 persons during the working day, and they are nearly all letter writers. Their average use of the postal service probably equals that of 52,000 people in the rural counties. It is necessary to make 33 collections a day in some of the New York buildings to get the accumulating mail out of the way.

An inspector desirous of establishing a rural route, has to exert himself to the utmost to count in 100 families which could be served in a ride of 24 miles. There are hundreds of routes in operation to-day for the accommodation of a much smaller number of households, and in making rural delivery universal, within limits of practicability, which is now the aim of Congress and of the department, it will be necessary to include a great many routes of considerably less than 100 families. It is generally agreed that rural delivery does not "pay," but this is a consideration over which the American people lose little sleep. They intend to fight for it.

The rural delivery service should be as near complete as, with a constantly increasing population, it will ever be, by 1910. To-day there are in operation 31,706 rural routes, which cover nearly 17,000 square miles. It is estimated that it will take about 18,000 additional carriers to cover the available territory not now supplied, which amounts to 1,000,000 square miles. When the service reaches its limit it will cost \$90,000,000 per year.

By the will of Charles Parsons, late president of the State bank at St. Louis, \$80,000 is given for the endowment of a Martha Parsons professorship at Parsons college at Fairfield, Iowa. The estate is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker will be one of the lecturers at the law school of St. John's college of Fordham, New York.

After passing resolutions for a legal eight-hour day in Canada and the abolishment of the Senate, the Dominion Trades and Labor Council has adjourned.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided the Bishop Bonacum-Father Murphy case against the bishop, holding he has no standing in a civil court, pending adjudication by the Pope.

## EXISTS FOR PUBLIC.

MUTUAL'S PRESIDENT CALLS TRUST A CHARITY.

McCurdy Says Insurance Is Not for Benefit of Assured—Helping Mankind the Aim—Thinks He's Worth Salary of \$160,000.

According to President Richard A. McCurdy, of the Mutual of New York, an insurance company is a great, beneficent missionary institution—a philanthropic enterprise—not organized for the profit of the policyholders but for the good of mankind in general. Its duties, he declared, were to increase and spread its benefits over the entire earth.

"There has been a great mistake made," he said to the legislative investigating committee, "about the real province of life insurance companies these later years. People have been led to believe that the main purpose was to make money for its policyholders. In my view that is not the purpose of such companies. They are eleemosynary. When a man insures in a company he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered a great philanthropic concern that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though this growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected."

Mr. McCurdy said he was connected at one time with the Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company, of which Charles C. Raymond, the present head of C. H. Raymond & Co., the Mutual's general agents, was president. Mr. McCurdy could not name any general agent of any other life insurance company in New York City that received a compensation equal to that got by Raymond & Co. President McCurdy said it was his conviction with regard to all the agents that they were making more money than they should.

Mr. McCurdy would not admit that the terms of compensation which allowed the Metropolitan agency to clear more than \$200,000 in a year were excessive. He said that the Mutual had to pay high commissions in order to hold its agents.

Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether Mr. McCurdy knew of any conditions in the New York agency that warranted the paying of such large commissions.

"I don't know of the conditions which exist with regard to the agency business in New York or anywhere else," said Mr. McCurdy, impatiently. "I never," he added, "have tried to find out, because it never came within the obligations devolving upon me that I should do it."

Mr. Hughes wanted to know what steps had been taken to increase President McCurdy's salary from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in 1900, and whether he himself had suggested the increase. Mr. McCurdy replied that he never had requested an increase of his salary in all his life; that the matter was entirely in the hands of the committee on salary.

"You would have continued to render your services at \$100,000?" suggested Mr. Hughes. "I would have continued to render my services no matter what they paid me," said Mr. McCurdy. "Did you interpose any remonstrance against the increase?" asked Mr. Hughes. "I certainly did not. I was not called upon to do so."

Mr. McCurdy said he accepted it as a recognition for what he believed the trustees valued his services. Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether there had been any unusual increase in his salary. Mr. McCurdy replied that all such services are cumulative until physical or mental infirmity overtakes one. The result of past efforts, he said, was a fair thing to be considered as well as acquired familiarity, experience and thrift.

Mr. Hughes asked whether the men who voted the raise in Mr. McCurdy's salary weren't actually controlled by him so far as their seats on the board of trustees were concerned through the power which he wielded in having the policyholders' proxy. Mr. McCurdy said that the election of these men was not absolutely in his power.

## \$14,000,000 HELD CONFISCATED.

Wisconsin Commissioner Denounces Old Line Companies.

In the advance sheets of his annual report on life insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin, Insurance Commissioner Host makes the startling statement that "the thirty-seven old-line life insurance companies transacting business in the State in 1904 confiscated about \$14,000,000, which belonged to and should have been returned to their policyholders."

Wisconsin is one of the two States of the Union that require life insurance companies to attach "gain and loss" exhibits to their annual reports. The commissioner says that these exhibits "show that the reserve released on surrendered and lapsed policies during 1904 amounted to \$51,747,419.85, while the actual sum paid by these companies to policy holders who lapsed and surrendered their policies was only \$37,752,732.50."

The commissioner says that "the loading or that portion of the premiums used for expenses by these companies in 1904 was \$115,780,282.14, while the actual expenses of the companies amounted to \$122,904,400.55, or over \$7,000,000 more than that allowed for expenses."

With the \$14,000,000 retained from policy holders really entitled to it, "it was an easy matter for these companies to exceed their expense loading by over \$7,000,000," the commissioner declares.

It pays to advertise in this paper.

## MRS. CHADWICK TO-DAY.



The famous "frenzied finance" woman of Cleveland is still in the county jail at that city. Her appeal against her conviction and sentence of last winter has just been heard in the United States Court at Cincinnati. Decision will be rendered in November.

## HENRY IRVING IS DEAD.

Foremost Actor of the Age Expires in Harness in England.

All England is plunged in grief because of the sudden death of Sir Henry Irving, greatest actor of the age, who expired Friday night before medical aid could reach him after a powerful presentation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket" in the playhouse at Bradford. The applause of the audience scarcely had died away when the famous tragedian breathed his last.

Sir Henry died literally in harness. He was giving a series of farewell performances in the English provinces and was playing an engagement at Bradford, appearing in several favorite roles. Thursday he presented "King Rene's Daughter" and "The Bells" and seemed to be in excellent health, taking the exhausting part of Matthias in the latter play with all the vigor of youth. For a night before an enthusiastic audience he portrayed one of his most characteristically intellectual parts, the title role in his own stage adaptation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket," with marked success.

After the performance Sir Henry returned to his hotel, reaching his rooms at 11:30 o'clock, when it was observed that he was in great pain. Physicians were immediately summoned, but before they could arrive Sir Henry was seized with an attack of syncope and expired within a few minutes, without having uttered a word.

To the last moment of his life Sir Henry Irving's heart was in the work to which he had devoted his career—the raising of the standard of his art. On Wednesday he was entertained at luncheon in the Bradford town hall, at which the Mayor presented him an address from his admirers.

In replying to the address Sir Henry spoke of himself as one of the sands of whose life were fast running out, but no one then present had the slightest idea that the end would come so soon. He proceeded in his reply to eloquently advocate the establishment of theaters by municipalities, "because," he said, "I believe that by this means the standard of the true drama, as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainments, would be successfully upheld."

## WOULD KILL TO END PAIN.

Woman Proposes a Law Legalizing the Giving of Anesthetics.

Miss Anne S. Hall of Cincinnati started the convention of the American Humane Association in Philadelphia by proposing the adoption of a resolution favoring legalizing and administration of anesthetics to persons dying in agony. Miss Hall said that there were often incidents in time of railway wrecks when trainmen and passengers were so badly injured that their lives could not possibly be saved. In such cases Miss Hall thought it ought to be permissible to administer anesthetics to relieve their sufferings. She also favored the use of anesthetics when persons were dying of incurable diseases in which they suffered agony.

In the discussion one woman said that she would not hesitate to shoot a person who might be dying in agony in a railroad wreck. The resolution was ruled out.

## Politics and Politicians

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is editing the memoirs of Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Kelr Hardy, the radical and eccentric member of the British parliament, has abandoned shoes for sandals.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long prefers to make a speech rather than to listen to one. He declares that both are bores.

John Grant Lawson, chairman of committees and deputy speaker of the house of commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original of one of Dickens' "Cheerful Brothers."

Joseph Chamberlain, the celebrated Englishman, is not a graduate of any university nor large public school. He was a full fledged business man at the age of 10, and when 33 his fortune had assumed such proportions that he was able to retire from commercial life and devote himself to the study and practice of politics.

Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, will take his place among the millionaires ere long. He settled up the affairs of the tribe recently, involving the sale of coal lands worth \$40,000,000. Of this purchase price Gov. McCurtain will receive 10 per cent. The Hon. J. W. Lowther, M. P., and now speaker of the House of Parliament, has a peculiar mannerism. He lays his eye glasses, which he only uses for reading, on a little table at his right hand side. Then he balances them on their edge, only to lay them flat on their face and repeat the operation.



# THE NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

"American consuls should have better pay," says Secretary Taft. It is not the quality of the pay that the consuls are complaining about. It is the quantity.

It is rather hard on Washington society that the son of Secretary Shaw should prefer to work as a dock hand to returning to the national capital with his mother and sisters.

There is talk of changing the name of a famous street in Paris, Rue de la Paix to Rue Roosevelt. The one means the street of Peace, and the other the street of the Peacemaker.

Mr. Hearst does not want to be a candidate for mayor of New York on a municipal ownership ticket. One experience as a candidate, he says, taught him a lesson, which would indicate that he learns more easily than Mr. Bryan.

Thomas F. Ryan is building himself a \$10,000 tomb under the cathedral he has given to the Roman Catholics of Virginia. He is determined to have a place where policy holders cannot get at him.

When the Cleveland delegation of citizens called on John D. Rockefeller the other day he counselled them to "turn their thoughts to higher things." The price of Standard oil went up the next day.

The old type of political war horses that was prominent as presidential candidates four or five years ago are hiding their diminished heads nowadays because the people have had an object lesson of a different type of man in the presidential chair. As a result men like Folk, Jerome and LaFollette are looming up.

It is a wonder that the women of the country who are so excited about what the president did with "that beer" should not turn their attention instead to the subject of bringing the Chinaman in to do the housework. As a rule though the emancipated women who are engaged in running the government is blind to the fact that there is any housework to be done.

When General Sherman was sent to inspect the country given over by Mexico and which included Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and southern California he reported that he thought another war with Mexico would be necessary to make them take the blanketed country back. Those who feel the same way about France and the Panama canal should try to have patience.

The attempt of the government clerks of Washington to have themselves placed on the pension list is not finding great sympathy outside their immediate families. There is no more reason why the public should support government clerks than other workers. They have an easy job and are well paid for it. Their employer never fails and pay is as certain as taxation. Let them exercise ordinary economy and thrift and they will not need a pension.

As the day for the assembling of congress approaches the great railroads of the country are concentrating their forces to oppose railroad rate legislation. It is expected that they will meet an administration less determined and better prepared to carry out the will of the people than when congress last adjourned. During the past summer the remarkable popularity of the President has been increased and it may be said that he is at present the most prominent and best esteemed man in the world. It is not safe for any whose political fortunes or career depend upon popular approval to oppose him. The people believe him to be honest, wise and right. There are however, in the senate of the United States men who have, and who represent interests that are dearer to them and to their clients than their political fortunes and careers. The great railroads have partners and attorneys in the senate of the United States and the presence of these men in the senate makes it extremely doubtful if any effective railroad rate legislation can be accomplished at the coming session of congress. There is a popular movement more or less defined to supply the president with a special train of cars. It will be well to carry it out. Let him have a special train de lux, the strongest and most commodious ever built, but still pass a law increasing the president's salary until it is half as much as some of the rulers of the countries having one-tenth our wealth or resources.

**Big Price for Mural Paintings.**  
The mural paintings which John W. Alexander is to furnish for the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh are to be completed Nov. 5, 1906, founders' day, and the artist is said to receive \$175,000 for his work.

**Wireless Across Tasman Sea.**  
The New Zealand postmaster-general hopes, with the co-operation of Australia, to have wireless telegraphy established across the Tasman sea within twelve months. The cost will be \$28,000.

## WITNESSES AT FAULT

UNRELIABILITY OF EVIDENCE  
GIVEN IN COURT.

Few Persons Take Accurate Observation of Events Happening Before Their Eyes—How Fear and Sorrow Color and Falsify Sensations.

Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the famous expert on crime and criminals, has this to say on the errors that are apt to be found in the testimony of witnesses in court: "Apart from the frequency of the pathological lie (the lie told by those who are inclined to falsehood without reason) it is necessary to remember that many have been led into error through inaccurate observation. It is a well-known fact that a square divided horizontally appears greater in breadth than in height, but when divided vertically it appears greater in height than in breadth. Similarly a man dressed in black seems smaller and thinner than when clad in white. We know, too, that when objects suddenly loom upon us on a dark night we see them magnified extraordinarily. The causes of psychological error are numerous. Fear and sorrow intercept sensations and falsify them. An ordinarily courageous man, unnerved in a railroad smash, declared that he had seen a hundred bodied wedged between the carriages. As a matter of fact, there was only one. On the same occasion another man fled away, imagining that he could hear the derailed engine behind him for three-quarters of an hour. A criminal named Guslo threw himself upon his warder and the warder took to his heels in the belief that he saw a knife in the prisoner's hand; in reality it was a fish.

"The image of a moving object is the sum total of a series of images of partial movement. Some of these images are perceived only by one set of persons; others by another set. Grassi records in his 'Criminal Psychology' how, assisting at an execution where the hangman wore gloves, he asked four others present of what color the gloves were. One said they were white; another deposed they were black; a third was sure they were gray, while the fourth swore that the hangman wore no gloves at all. In a game of dominoes the player does not count the spots one by one, but, having before his eyes a focused image, decides that there are seven or nine, as the case may be. But, supposing these images did not conform to a type, the player would be obliged to ascertain carefully each time before making his total, and he would still be liable to make mistakes. Something like this happens in all our perceptions.

Prof. Lutz, who has applied to jurisprudence so many of the conclusions reached by criminal anthropology, one day had a homicide with dagger thrusts enacted unexpectedly in school by two students. Immediately afterward he assembled all his pupils who had witnessed this sham tragedy and made them give evidence as if in court. Of sixty eye-witnesses of the same age, and all of them well educated, scarcely ten gave really accurate evidence. All the rest fell into more or less important errors of detail. More recently Weber has related his experience with the members of the Society of Legal Psychology at Göttingen. Weber requested from each of them a written statement of a sham crime perpetrated under their very eyes. Over half their number gave inaccurate information, while many of them gave imaginary details and agreed about the affair only on general lines."

**Tramp Was a Thinker.**  
A Philadelphian was praising the late Mary Mapes Dodge.

"Wise woman as she was," he said, "Mrs. Dodge could never bring herself to see that organized charity was the only sort that did good. She considered organized charity rather cold. She believed in the charity spirit, which, she said, was best fostered by the direct personal contact of recipient and giver."

"Hence, she never refused a beggar. And, defending herself from my attack one day, she narrated a conversation that she once overheard between two Maryland tramps, or 'peach plucks.'"

"These peach plucks, as they lay under a tree on a superb afternoon, philosophized:

"Bill," said the first, 'why is it that poor people is always willin' to help us, while rich folks always turns us down?'

"The other, with a mirthless laugh, replied: 'Well, you know, it's 'cause 'em that don't mind givin' things away is the ones that stays poor.'"

**An International Catastrophe.**  
Major Smith was seated at the dinner table with his guests on Thanksgiving Day. The colored waiter was just entering with a smoking hot turkey, when he slipped and fell to the floor, together with a crash of dishes.

The Major, arising from the table, held up his hands and said:

"Gentlemen, a great calamity has just befallen us; here we have the downfall of Turkey, the breaking up of China, the spilling of Greece and the humiliation of Africa."

**Completing the Quotation.**  
Little Elmer (who has an inquiring mind)—"Papa, what is the rest of the old saying about people living in glass houses should not—what papa?"  
"Prof. Broadhead—"Should not have neighbors within a stone's throw, I imagine, my son."—Puck.

## SEVEN HOURS DELAY

TROUBLE CAUSED BY TRAINS IN  
"DEAD HEAT."

Dispute Over Right of Way in the Early Days of Railroadings Led to a Radical Change in Method of "Running Curves."

When the Pennsylvania railroad started its eighteen-hour "special" between New York and Chicago its oldest surviving locomotive engineer, Thomas Ridley, was invited to accompany officials and others on the first trip, says the Pittsburgh Gazette. Mr. Ridley shook his head and said:

"No. That's too modern for me. I'd rather go back to running curves." That remark brought out an interesting story and acquainted some of the older officials with a bit of railroad lore they had never conned. "Running curves," indeed, and what might that mean?

When the Pennsylvania railroad was started there was no telegraph. A canal boat, trailing behind a husky mule, was rapid transit. Train orders were given at one terminal and followed until the other terminal was reached. There were fixed rules about the passing of trains on the single track line and eternal vigilance was the price of safety and progress.

At the middle of each sharp curve a post was planted. When a train approached from either direction it stopped at the beginning of the curve, the flagman went forward to the post, and if he found no one there signaled his train to come on, as it had the right of way. Often two trains going in opposite direction would reach a curve about the same time. The flagman that reached the post first secured right of way for his train, so the other must back to the first siding to pass. It might be put in a second or third time by other trains following. That was "running curves."

Naturally this system led to keen rivalry. A flagman with reason to anticipate a meeting with another train would work up over the "draft," so that when his train reached the curve he would leap from the pilot of the locomotive and race at top speed for the post.

On one occasion two flagmen racing from opposite ends of the curve met at the post. Each claimed priority. They wrangled. In fact, they struck some blows. Their respective crews came up and the argument grew animated. Other trains fell in behind, including passenger trains. The crew at the post explained, but the deadlock continued. Seven mortal hours and then one man arrived who had sufficient authority to decide who had the right of way. It required another seven hours to untie the knot, backing forward, getting in and out of the sidings, to give each train its rightful place.

From that awful experience came the rule:

Train westbound and having odd numbers have right of way trains of the same class eastbound having even numbers. Train southbound having odd numbers, have right of way over southbound, even numbers. Passenger trains have right of way over freights in either direction.

Mr. Ridley was a "fast runner" in his time, after the introduction of the telegraph. He made a record for the Pittsburgh division—Altoona to this city—that stood for years as the beacon to venturesome engine drivers. He was running the famous John Bull locomotive and his time was a little more than five hours. Engineer Courson holds the record now. He brought No. 29 over on its third run in two hours and five minutes. This record may stand as long as Ridley's, as a "quarantine" order has been issued making two hours ten minutes the limit of speed for the division. The schedule of No. 29 is two hours twenty minutes.

**Her Modest Wish.**

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the new member of the school board of Roslyn, L. I., made an informal little speech when her election was announced to her.

"I am glad to get this post," she said, "but I hope I am not selfishly, not greedily glad. There is no harm in our desiring reasonable, moderate things, but when we desire too much then we merit blame. Then—" here Mrs. Mackay smiled—"we are like a little child whom I talked to yesterday."

"This little child's birthday comes next week, and I said to her:

"Do you want me to give you a birthday present?"

"Yes," she answered, 'I do.'"

"I'll give you a doll," said I.

"All right," said she.

"And what kind of a doll, I asked, 'shall it be?'

"She thought a moment. Then she said, eagerly:

"I think I'll take twins."

**Reversing Things.**

They had just finished breakfast and the woman of the future was about to start downtown, when her husband arose from the table, placed his arms about her neck and kissed her.

"Dearest," he murmured softly, "I love you more than words can tell."

"Oh, you do, eh?" she rejoined, suspiciously. "What is it now—a new silk hat or a pair of trousers?"

## Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

## Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away."

Mrs. FRANK HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia.

25c. per bottle. All druggists.

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

Old Coughs

Cableways in Brazil.

Freight cableways are used at Manaus, on the Amazon river, 1,000 miles from Para. The vessels discharge at floating landing stages some distance from the shore. Adjoining these stages is a steel pontoon carrying the head towers of three cableways of 550 feet span.

The tall towers are located between the warehouses on shore. The cableways are of the double-track type. The shore ends of the track cables are not made fast, but passing over sheave wheels at the apex of the towers, are fastened to vertical counter weights of 10 tons sliding in guides on the far side of the tower. Both the endless and hoisting lines operating the motion of the carriage and the hoisting fall are operated by means of a motor in the base of the "head" tower on the float.—Engineering Record.

The Original Laxative Cough Syrup is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. It relieves the feverish conditions of the throat, draws out the inflammation, cures the cough and strengthens the mucous membranes of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is a certain, safe, prompt and harmless cure for colds, croup and the whooping cough. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

**Statue of Czar Alexander III.**  
Prince Paola Trubetzkoy has nearly completed the equestrian statue of Czar Alexander III., on which he has been engaged for several years. Several times he destroyed what he had made and even now he is not satisfied, but the model will have to be finished soon, as the artist who is to cast the monument in bronze has already arrived in Paris from Milan to take charge of it. Trubetzkoy is the son of a Russian prince, his mother was an American and he was born in Italy, where he has spent most of his life. He speaks Italian and English much better than Russian. His statue, which betrays the influence of impressionist ideals, is to be placed in front of the Nicolai railway station in St. Petersburg.

**Danger In Fall Colds.**  
Fall colds are liable to hang on all winter leaving the seeds of pneumonia, bronchitis or consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar cures quickly and prevents serious results. It is old and reliable, tried and tested, safe and sure. Contains no opiates and will not constipate. Sold by J. H. Swan.

**Italy's Greatest Poet Now 70.**  
Italy's greatest living poet, Giosue Carducci, celebrated his seventieth birthday on July 27. Until a few months ago he had retained his chair as professor of classical literature at the University of Bologna, which he first occupied in 1860.



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**Illinois Central R. R.**  
Annual Stockholders' Meeting at Chicago October 18. Personal Attendance of Individual Holder's Desired.

**Free Ticket to the Meeting**  
Public notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, October 18, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

To each Holder of One or More Shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1906, who is of FULL AGE, A TICKET ENABLING HIM OR HER TO TRAVEL FREE

over the Company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address to

**CHICAGO AND RETURN** such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the

Four Days Immediately Preceding and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting and the

Four Days Immediately Following when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours on or before Saturday, October 21, 1906—that is to say, between 9:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Hiehn, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any holder of stock registered as above on application, in writing, to the President of the Company in Chicago, but each stockholder must individually apply for his or her ticket. Each application must state the name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her Certificate of Stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the company. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

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## ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff  
Correspondents.

### LAKE VILLA, ILL.

D. Sugar spent Monday in the city.  
Frank Nelson spent Monday at home.  
Louis Witt is working at Waukegan.  
Mr. Carl Miller was in Waukegan Sunday.  
Mrs. E. Kerr started for Colorado on Wednesday.  
Lillie McMahon went to Grayslake Saturday.  
Mrs. P. A. Douglas left on Saturday last for Michigan.  
Mrs. W. Edwards of Grayslake called on friends here Friday.  
Mr. John McMahon is enjoying a vacation at West Baden.  
Edgar Kerr left on Monday to attend school at Rochester, Wis.  
Mr. Fred Morrell visited relatives in the city the past week.  
Mrs. John McMahon and Dorothy went to the city Saturday.  
Mr. L. W. Rowling is having a furnace put in his building.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr and family returned home last Thursday.  
Mrs. J. Freize of Chicago visited relatives here part of the past week.  
Miss Gertrude Miller and Miss Florence Watson spent Saturday in the city.  
Miss Olive Nelson attended the teachers' meeting at Rockefeller last Saturday.  
Mr. Will Kick and Mr. A. Raggs left for New York on Monday, from there they will sail for England.  
A farewell dinner was tendered to Mrs. E. Kear on Sunday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Nelson. Those who were present were, Mr. and Mrs. John McDougall and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Chet Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sobora and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowling.

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Miss Lester of Libertyville spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Churchill.  
Miss Helen Barstow of Wheaton spent the last of the week here.  
Rev. Martin, the new pastor at the M. E. church, preached there last Sabbath.  
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson entertained friends from Michigan part of this week.  
Carl Bixler left on Monday for Detlevan where he has accepted a position in a meat market.  
Mrs. Ferris of Antioch spent the last of the week with her aunt, Mrs. Westlake and Mrs. Waldmann.  
Mr. Harry has rented Mr. Beck's residence and will move his family here for the winter.  
E. B. Sherman, accompanied by Dr. Darby and Lon Hook left on Tuesday for Pecos Valley, Texas, where they intend buying land.  
Rev. Stephens has resigned his pastorate here and accepted a call to Lincoln, Ill. He will move his family there Nov. 1. He will be greatly missed here.  
The death of Wm. Nelson occurred on early Sunday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Hendee, south of town, paralysis being the cause. Funeral services at the Congregational church Wednesday. Mr. Nelson has made his home with his sister for a number of years and had been in poor health for some time.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

L. J. White was home over Sunday.  
Clarence Bock has returned from his trip to Canada.  
Miss Ethel McGuire was a Chicago visitor this week.  
Mr. Clarence Bonner of Peoria is home on a two weeks vacation.  
Fred Trotter of Evanston spent a few days at Alfred Bain's recently.  
Mrs. E. Lawrence will return on Friday to Tabor, Iowa, to spend the winter.  
Mrs. C. E. Denman and Minetta Denman were Chicago visitors Tuesday.  
O. T. Hoydecker of Waukegan attended the Masonic meeting here last Thursday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Baird of Wheaton spent a few days at John Bonner's the latter part of the week.  
Mr. Pratt and a party of friends from Evanston were here on a hunting trip this week.  
Mrs. Bator, Carrie Bator, Nellie McDougall and A. W. Spafford attended the Sunday School convention at Highland Park last week.

### For Plump Arms.

Marion Martineau says you can make your arms plump by rubbing olive oil into them.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

John Edwards visited relatives in Racine Saturday and Sunday.  
G. McCalmont entertained a friend from Chicago the last of last week.  
Ray Bishop of Kenosha spent Sunday with his parents in this village.  
Quite a number from here attended the races at Antioch last Saturday.  
Mrs. J. Evans of Salem spent Tuesday of last week with relatives in this place.  
Mr. Abraham DeVuyt made the round trip to Chicago on Monday last.  
Miss Emma Lacy of Chicago is visiting friends and relatives in this place.  
Bert Foster of Salem was seen on our streets Thursday of last week.  
Another sparkle has appeared in Bristol Can you guess who is the proud owner.  
W. A. Rowbottom made a business trip to Kenosha on Wednesday of last week.  
Messrs Will Gunter and Dave Griffiths spent Sunday and Monday in Chicago.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perrigo spent Sunday and Monday with relatives in Chicago.  
George Brown and Miss Nettie Murdoch drove to Kenosha on Saturday afternoon.  
Mrs. A. H. Bottelmy and children spent part of last week with relatives and friends in Alden and vicinity.  
Miss Jessie Shumway of Chicago spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Foulke of this place.  
Mrs. H. Judson of Chicago spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Bryant of this place.  
Mrs. H. Porter and Miss Cole of Chicago spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. F. Ellis in this place.  
A. Shriver, formerly of this vicinity, is visiting old friends and relatives in Bristol and vicinity.  
Mrs. W. R. Turner entertained the Salem Mound Cemetery Helpers association on Wednesday of last week.  
Mrs. E. A. Moore and daughter are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Turner, of this place.  
Mrs. Frank Fox, Miss Carrie Murdoch, Mrs. G. P. Willett and Miss Lydia Dixon all of this place were among the shoppers in Kenosha on Wednesday of last week.  
Rev. Wagner, the new pastor at the German M. E. church, arrived here Saturday last and occupied the pulpit for the first time Sunday morning.  
Mr. J. E. Dixon, while working at Paducah, shot a young eagle measuring five and one half feet from tip to tip. It is on exhibition at Murdoch's shop.

### EAST FOX LAKE.

Corn Binding is nearly done.  
Eugene Galiger was a Chicago passenger on Monday.  
Mrs. Moore and daughter Libbie of Antioch visited old friends and relatives here several days recently.  
Lee Nelson has moved his family to Ingleside. We understand that Lee Tweed and wife will soon follow.

### SEIZED THE JUDGE'S THOUGHT.

Lawyer's Display of Tact Secured Client's Acquittal.  
At the American Bar association's banquet at Narragansett, Hector Lawrence of Duluth said, apropos of fact: "Tact often goes a great way in a case. I know a man who defended an old fellow charged with stealing an armful of wood.  
"The judge was very deaf and had a habit of talking to himself. Sometimes unconsciously he talked to himself in a pretty loud tone.  
"Now, in this case, when the prosecutor took the stand and identified his stolen wood with great positiveness, the judge asked himself in a louder key than he was aware of:  
"How can he identify this wood when one stick is as much like another stick as one egg is like another?"  
"The tactful lawyer for the defense rose immediately.  
"Your honor," he exclaimed passionately, "how can this witness identify his wood so positively when one stick is as much like another stick as one egg is like another?"  
"The judge turned to the jury with a great start.  
"Gentlemen," he said, "you will acquit the prisoner. That very thought flashed through my head not a moment before the words were spoken by the learned counsel for the defense. You will acquit the prisoner, gentlemen. I consider this a direct interposition of Providence."

No danger of consumption if you use Foley's Honey and Tar to cure that stubborn cough. Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Peace at Home.

He is the happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home.—Goethe.

### Trouble Over Sunday Observance.

London had its troubles with Sunday closing laws when, in 1855, there were riots caused by Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill to put down Sunday trading. A crowd hostile to the measure went to Hyde Park "to see how the aristocrats kept the Sabbath," as a newspaper of that time put it. Carriages taking the afternoon drive were greeted with yells of "Go to church!" and with hooting that scared many horses into running away. A week later the police prohibited a meeting that was announced, but tens of thousands of people appeared, and there were vigorous struggles with the police. On the third Sunday pure rowdism supervened; footmen were assaulted and windows were smashed wholesale through the aristocratic districts. Then the trouble died out, and so did the bill.

### New Cure For Cancer.

All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Buckle's Arnica Salve. Jas. Wallers, of Duffield, Va., writes: "I had a cancer on my lap for years, that seemed incurable, till Buckle's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

### Taken at Her Word.

"She's very unreasonable." "In what way?" "Why, I told her I had half a mind to kiss her and she said she'd like to see me try it, and I tried it and she's angry."—Houston Post.

### Plans to Get Rich

are often frustrated by sudden breakdown, due to dyspepsia or constipation. Brace up and take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They take out the materials which are clogging your energies, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness too. At J. H. Swan's drug store; 25c. Guaranteed.

### Will Establish Clinic for Poor.

Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, a New York society woman of Massachusetts birth, has decided to establish a clinic for the poor and, better yet, will conduct it herself, for she feels that the six years' course of arduous study in law and medicine which she has just completed will enable her to carry out this scheme. "My specialty will be attention to the milder diseases and also affections of the lungs and heart. In no way do I presume to intrude on the work of the regular physicians who charge fees for their services at reasonable rates. My work will begin this autumn and no fee will be put upon the poor," said Mrs. Wallerstein in speaking of her work.

It is impossible to have a clear head, an active brain, a vigorous constitution or a steady body when the digestion is weak or when the stomach is out of order. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will put the stomach and digestive organs in good condition and improve the general condition. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

### He Did Not Speak.

Gabrielle D'Annunzio is not approved by the church, for when it was announced that he, as the literary light of the Abruzzi regions, would make the address at the opening of the exhibition of art at Chieti the archbishop informed the managers that in that case all the interesting objects gathered from the churches in his province would be withdrawn. As this would have left comparatively little of the show, D'Annunzio didn't speak.

### Bronchitis For Twenty Years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar, which is a sure cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

### "Yankee Doodle" an Irish Jig.

Mr. W. H. Gratton Flood writes: "Will you allow me to point out to you that the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' is an old Irish jig of the early eighteenth century, well known in Ireland still as 'All the Way to Galway.' Your statement that it was composed by Dr. Schuckburgh is a slip. You probably meant that he wrote the doggerel words, which is generally admitted, but he merely adapted his verses to the Irish jig, which was printed as 'Yankee Doodle' in 1782, and was subsequently introduced by Arnold into his 'Two to One.'—London Truth.

### "Watch The Kidneys"

"When they are affected, life is in danger," says Dr. Abernethy, the great English physician. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys. Sold by J. H. Swan.

### New Coal Mine Danger.

A rather unexpected danger in coal mines, as also in other places, has appeared. In an English mine an ordinary 100-volt 16-candle power lamp proved to be capable of causing smoke to rise within three minutes when immersed in coal dust, and of producing flame within twenty-five minutes when laid on the top of coal dust. In other experiments heat was generated so rapidly that when the lamp was partly covered by coal dust, the bulb exploded in four minutes at 450 degrees Fahrenheit, and at a certain point combustion was begun in the dust and continued after removal of the lamp. Careless laying down of a lamp might start a fire quite unnoticed.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds and prevents pneumonia. Take no substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

## DOCTOR IN TROUBLE

### OPERATION BY CHINESE PHYSICIAN NOT A SUCCESS.

Eagerness to Rival His European Colleagues Almost Brought Grave Disaster—Authorities Thought Him Unfit for Liberty.

A report received from Dr. Ernest G. Vanderburgh, a medical missionary at Slingtan, Hunan, China, affords an interesting comparison of Chinese and American surgical methods. Dr. Vanderburgh has charge of two dispensaries and a hospital maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at the Chinese city named. The dispensaries are in different parts of the city, and as the doctor was leaving one to go to the other he was called to come quickly and help a Chinese doctor.

"This Chinese doctor," writes Dr. Vanderburgh, "had heard of the operations performed in the Presbyterian hospital and he thought that he must do some operations to make his name great, and not let the foreign devil doctor get all his patients away from him. So when a big strapping fellow of about 21 years came along and wanted him to remove a tumor from his knee the doctor looked it over, sharpened his knife and cut well into the supposed tumor. Then the poor doctor's troubles began. He couldn't stop the blood, got scared and sent for me. As it happened I was near by. When I came near enough to see the patient he was sitting on a bench, held up by some friends and two Chinese doctors were using raw silk and powder trying to stop the blood. "I told them to put the man in a chair and carry him to the hospital, at the same time sending for Mr. Locke to give the chloroform. We operated, sewed him up and soon saw him safe in bed and doing well.

"In the meantime word came that the poor Chinese doctor had been put in prison. We all thought that that was hard, and I sent over my card and asked that he be released, now that that man operated upon was out of danger. The official sent back word that a man like that should not be at large, but that he would send him out of prison with a soldier to watch him. So he was watched for two or three days. They now tell me that if the man had had the Chinese doctor might have been severely punished or even killed for it."

### Pleasant for the Caller.

Admiral Evans at a dinner at Narragansett said, apropos of disappointment:

"The poor fellow's feelings in this misfortune must have resembled those of a young planter whom I knew in my youth in Virginia.

"The young man was in love with a girl of great beauty. She had many suitors and to all of them she was more partial than to my friend. But he, though snubbed continually, remained very faithful.

"One Sunday evening when he called, the girl's little brother admitted him. The youngster led him into the parlor, went upstairs to announce his name and then, returning, said: "Sit down, Mr. Sparker. She will see you in a few minutes."

"Sparker said in a relieved and cheery voice: "I am glad of that. I was afraid she might ask to be excused, as she has done so often before."

"No fear of that this time. I played a trick on her," said the little brother.

"How was that?" Sparker asked.

"Why," said the lad, "I pretended you were someone else."

### The Pessimist.

A. J. Cassatt, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, is an amateur farmer of great excellence.

Mr. Cassatt praised the other day the fine year that farmers generally had had. Then, with an annoyed laugh, he said:

"But I have a neighbor, near Chesterbrook, an incorrigible pessimist, whom I can't get to acknowledge a good season ever.

"Meeting this old man on the road the other day, I stopped and said: "We farmers have had a good year this time, Henry, eh?"

"Oh, nothing out of the ordinary," the old fellow grumbled.

"Henry," I said, "you are always finding fault. This year, though, I don't believe you can give me a single good reason for complaint."

"Can't, can't I?" he snarled. "How about sp'iled hay? There won't be nary a bit for the young calves."

### Moreover, the Dog.

Commissioner Richard B. Aldcroft of the Board of Education tells the following:

An old colored man in Hudson had a dog which he called "Moreover."

"Where did you get that name?" inquired Mr. Aldcroft.

"Out'n de Bible, Suh."

"But there's no such name in the Bible."

"There sutlin' is, Suh. When Lazarus lay at de rich man's gate, Moreover, de dog, came an' lick his sores."

### What He Had.

"Mamma," said little Jimmie one evening while the family were at the supper table, "can you guess what I have here under the table?"

"Jimmie, I hope you aren't acting rudely," said his mother and, whispered to him softly, "since there's company, too."

"Well, since you can't guess it, I'll tell you," he said, "it's a stomach ache."

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# The Doctor's Wife

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON

## CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Give me the light, girl, and don't bother," Mr. Sleaford said. "I've been worried this day until my head's all of a muddle. Don't stand staring at me, child! Tell your mother I've got some work to do and mayn't go to bed all night."

"You've been worried, pa?"

"Yes, and I don't want to be bothered by stupid questions, now I've got home."

Isabel came in, looking very grave, and sat down. George saw that all pleasure was over that night.

If Mr. Sleaford had business which required to be done, he seemed in no great hurry to begin his work, for the heavy footstep tramped up and down, up and down the floor overhead.

It seemed to George Gilbert as if Mr. Sleaford walked up and down his room all night, and long after the early daylight shone through his dingy window curtains. George was not surprised, therefore, when he was told at breakfast next morning that his host had not yet risen, and was not likely to appear for some hours. Isabel had to go on some mysterious mission, and George overheard fragments of a whispered conversation between the young lady and her mother in the passage outside the parlor door in which the words "summons" and "silver spoons" and "interest" figured several times.

Mrs. Sleaford was busy about the house and the boys were scattered, so George and Sigismund took their breakfast comfortably together. Sigismund made a plan for the day. He would take a holiday for once in a way, he said, and would escort his friend to divers picture galleries, and would crown the day's enjoyment by a dinner.

The two young men left the house at 11 o'clock. They had seen nothing of Isabel that morning, nor of the master of the house. All that George Gilbert knew of that gentleman was the fact that Mr. Sleaford had a heavy footstep and a deep, sulky voice. If George had seen the barrister! If these two men had met each other face to face!

Somehow or other, George was glad when it was time to go home. It was only 7 o'clock as yet, and the sun was shining on the fountain as the young men went across the square. They hoped being in time to get a cup of tea before Mrs. Sleaford let the fire out; for that lady had an aggravating trick of letting out the kitchen fire at half past 7 or 8 o'clock on summer evenings.

When they came to the wooden door in the garden wall, Sigismund Smith stooped down and gave his usual whistle at the keyhole; but he looked up suddenly and cried:

"Well, I'm blest!"

"What's the matter?"

"The door's open."

Mr. Smith pushed it as he spoke, and the two young men went into the front garden.

"In all the time I've lived with the Sleafords, that never happened before," said Sigismund. "Mr. Sleaford's awfully particular about the gate being kept locked. He says the neighborhood's a queer one, and you never know what thieves are hanging about the place!"

The door of the house, as well as that of the garden, was open; Sigismund went into the hall, followed closely by George. The parlor door was open, and the room was empty, and it had an abnormal appearance of tidiness, as if all the litter and rubbish had been suddenly scrambled together and carried away. There was a scrap of old frayed rope upon the table, lying side by side with some tin-tacks, a hammer, and a couple of blank luggage labels.

George did not stop to look at these; he went straight to the open window and looked out into the garden. He had so fully expected to see Isabel sitting under the pear tree with a novel in her lap that he started and drew back with an exclamation of surprise at finding the garden empty; the place seemed so strangely blank without the girlish figure loitering in the basket chair. It was as if George Gilbert had been familiar with that garden for the last ten years, and had never seen it without seeing Isabel in her accustomed place.

"I suppose Miss Sleaford—I suppose they're all out," the surgeon said, rather dolefully.

"I suppose they are out," Sigismund answered, looking about him with a puzzled air. "And yet that's strange. They don't often go out, at least all at once. They seldom go out at all, in fact, except on errands. I'll call the girl."

He opened the door and looked into the front parlor before going to carry out his design, and he started back upon the threshold as if he had seen a ghost.

"What is it?" cried George.

"My luggage and your portmanteau, all packed and corded; look!"

Mr. Smith pointed, as he spoke, to a couple of trunks, a hat box, a carpet bag and a portmanteau, piled in a heap in the center of the room. He spoke loudly in his surprise, and the maid-of-all-work came in with her cap hanging by a single hairpin to a knob of tumbled hair.

"Oh, sir!" she said, "they're all gone; they went at 6 o'clock this evening; and they've gone to California, miss says; and she packed all your things, and she thinks you'd better have 'em took round to the grocer's immediately, for fear of being seized for the rent, but you was to sleep in the house to-night, if you pleased, and your friend likewise; and I was to get your breakfast in the morning before I take the key round to the landlord."

"Gone away!" said Sigismund; "gone away!"

"Yes, sir, every one of 'em, and the boys was so pleased that they would go shoutin' 'ooray, 'ooray, all over the garden, though Mr. Sleaford scolded at 'em awful, and did hurry and tear so. I thought he was a goin' mad. But Miss Isabel, she cried about goin' so sudden, and seemed all pale and frightened like. And there's a letter on the chimney-piece, please, which she put there."

Sigismund pounced upon the letter, and tore it open. George read it over his friend's shoulder. It was only two lines:

"Dear Mr. Smith—Don't think hardly of us for going away so suddenly. Papa says it must be so. Yours, ever faithfully, ISABEL."

"I should like to keep that letter," George said, blushing up to the roots of his hair. "Miss Sleaford writes a pretty hand."

## CHAPTER IV.

The two young men acted very promptly upon that friendly warning conveyed in Miss Sleaford's farewell message. The maid-of-all-work went to the grocer's and returned in company with a dirty-looking boy and a truck. He piled the trunks, portmanteaus and carpet bag on the truck, and departed with his load, which was to be kept until the next morning, when Sigismund was to take the luggage away in a cab. When this business had all been arranged, Mr. Smith and his friend went out into the garden and talked of the surprise that had fallen upon them.

"I always knew they were thinking of leaving," Sigismund said, "but I never thought they'd go away like this. I feel quite cut up about it, George. I'd got to like them, you know, old boy, and to feel as if I was one of the family."

George seemed to take the matter quite as seriously as his friend, though his acquaintance with the Sleafords was little more than four-and-twenty hours old.

"They must have known before to-day that they were going," he said. "People don't go to California at a few hours' notice."

Sigismund summoned the maid and the two young men subjected her to a very rigorous cross examination, but she could tell them very little more than she had told them in the first instance.

"Mr. Sleaford 'ad 'is breakfast at eight upon 1 o'clock, and then he went out, and he come tearin' 'ome agen in one of these 'ansom cabs 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and he told missus to send a four-wheeler from the first stand he passed at 6 o'clock precise; and the best part of the luggage was sent round to the green grocer's on a truck, and the rest was took on the roof of the cab, and Mr. Sleaford he didn't go in the cab, but walked off as cool as possible, swingin' his stick and 'oldin' his 'ead as 'igh as herer."

Sigismund asked the girl if she had heard the address given to the cabman who took the family away.

"No," the girl said; "Mr. Sleaford had given no address."

Mr. Smith's astonishment knew no bounds. He walked about the deserted house, and up and down the weedy pathways, until long after summer moon was bright upon the lawn, and every trailing branch and tender leaflet threw its sharp separate shadow on the shining ground.

"I never heard of such a thing in all my life," the young author cried; "it's like my stories. With exception of their going away in a four-wheeler cab, instead of through a sliding panel and subterranean passage, it's for all the world like them."

"But you'll be able to find out where they're gone, and why they went away so suddenly," suggested George Gilbert; "some of their friends will be able to tell you."

"Friends!" exclaimed Sigismund; "they never had any friends—at least not friends that they visited, or anything of that kind."

They went into the house, and wandered from room to room, looking blankly at the chairs and tables, the open drawers, the disordered furniture, as if from those inanimate objects they might obtain some clue to the little domestic mystery that bewildered them. Everywhere there were traces of disorder and hurry, except in Mr. Sleaford's room. That sanctuary was wide open now, and Mr. Smith and his friend went into it and examined it. To Sigismund a newly excavated chamber in a long-buried city could scarcely have been more interesting. Here there was no evidence of reckless haste. There was not a single fragment of waste paper in any one of the half dozen open drawers on either side of the desk. There was not so much as an old envelope upon the floor. A great heap of gray ashes upon the cold hearthstone revealed the fact that Mr. Sleaford had employed himself in destroying papers before his hasty departure.

## CHAPTER V.

Before leaving the city George obtained a promise from his friend, Sigismund Smith. Whatever tidings Mr. Smith should at any time hear about the Sleafords he was to communicate immediately to the young surgeon of Graybridge.

George Gilbert's last words had relation to this subject; and all the way home he kept debating in his mind whether it was likely the Sleafords had really gone to California, or whether the idea had been merely thrown out with a view to the mystification of the late landlady.

"I hope that foolish Sigismund won't meet Miss Sleaford again," George thought, very gravely. "He might be silly enough to marry her, and I'm sure she'd never make a good wife for any man."

Early in the following spring the young man received a letter from his friend, Mr. Smith. Sigismund wrote very discursively about his own prospects and schemes, and gave his friend a brief synopsis of the romance he had just begun. George skimmed lightly enough over this part of the letter; but as he turned the leaf by and by, he saw a name that brought the blood to his face. He was vexed with himself for that involuntary blush, and sorely puzzled to know why he should be so startled by an unexpected sight of Isabel Sleaford's name.

"You made me promise to tell you anything that turned up about the Sleafords," Sigismund wrote. "You'll be very much surprised to hear that Miss Sleaford came to me the other day here in my chambers, and asked me if I could help her in any way to get her living. She wanted me to recommend her as a nursery governess, or something of that kind, if I knew of any family in want of such a person. She was staying with a sister of her stepmother, she told me; but she couldn't be a burden on her any longer. Mrs. Sleaford and the boys have gone to live in Texas. Poor Sleaford is dead. You'll be as much astonished as I was to hear this. Isabel did not tell me this at first; but I saw that she was dressed in black, and when I asked her about her father she burst out crying and sobbed as if her heart would break. I should like to have ascertained what the poor fellow died of, and all about it—for Sleaford was not an old man, and one of the most powerful looking fellows I ever saw—but I could not torture Izzy with questions while she was in such a state of grief and agitation. I'm very sorry you've lost your father, my dear Miss Sleaford," I said; and she sobbed out something that I scarcely heard, and I got her some cold water to drink, and it was ever so long before she came round again, and was able to talk to me. Well, I couldn't think of anybody that was likely to help her that day; but I took the address of her aunt's house and promised to call upon her if she could help me; and she wrote back by return of mail to tell me that my uncle, Charles Raymond, at Conventford, was in want of just such a person as Miss Sleaford (of course I had endowed Isabel with all the virtues under the sun), and if I really thought Miss S. would suit, and I could answer for the perfect responsibility of her connections and antecedents—it isn't to be supposed that I was going to say anything about rent, or that I should own that Isabel's antecedents were loitering in a garden-chair reading novels, or going on suspicious errands to the jeweler—why, I was to engage Miss S. at one hundred dollars a year salary. I went that very afternoon, although I was a number and a half behind with 'The Demon of the Gallies' ('The D. of the Gallies' is a sequel to 'The Brand upon the Shoulderblade'), and the poor girl began to cry when I told her I'd found a home for her."

"I'm afraid she's had a great deal of trouble since the Sleafords left Conventford, for she isn't at all the girl she was. Her step-mother's sister is a vulgar woman who lets lodgings, and there's only one servant—such a miserable slave; and Isabel went to the door three times while I was there. You know my Uncle Raymond, and you know what a dear jolly fellow he is, so you may guess the change will be a very pleasant one for poor Izzy. By the bye, you might call and see her the first time you're in Conventford, and write me a word how the poor child gets on. I of the idea of going among strangers. I saw her off the day before yesterday. She went by the train; and I put her in charge of a most respectable family going all the way through, with six children, and a bird-cage and a dog, and a pack of cards to play upon a tea-tray on account of the train being slow."

Mr. Gilbert read this part of his friend's letter three times before he was able to realize the news contained in it. Mr. Sleaford dead, and Isabel settled as a nursery-governess at Conventford! If the whirling warner had overflowed its seditious banks, the young surgeon could have been scarcely more surprised than he was by the contents of his friend's letter. Isabel at Conventford, within eleven miles of him at that moment, as he walked up and down the little room, with his hair tumbled all about his flushed, good-looking face, and Sigismund's letter in his pocket.

What was it to him that Isabel Sleaford was so near? What was she to him that he should think of her, or be flattered by the thought that she was within his reach? What did he know of her? Only that she had eyes that were unlike any other eyes he had ever looked at; eyes that haunted his memory like strange stars seen in a feverish dream. He knew nothing of her but that; and that she had a pretty, sentimental manner, a pensive softness in her voice, and sudden flights and capricious changes of expression, that had filled his mind with wonder.

(To be continued.)

## BORN AN EXPLORER.

Commander Peary Has Had the Fever Since Boyhood.

A man who set out to reach the north pole should know how to endure hardships, and Commander Peary long ago began to learn. A prominent citizen of Maine, himself a lover of outdoor life, relates that when Peary was a young man it was a common thing for him to take "a camping outfit of a blanket and a lunch" and start for the mountains bordering upon Maine and New Hampshire.

There, alone, he would pass days exploring ravines, ledges and the deep, secluded spots, cooking his own meals and feasting upon the trout with which the streams abounded. He never built a camp; he simply rolled himself in a blanket to sleep, but he would come out brown and hardy.

On one of these occasions he had taken a canoe to the head waters of Cold river, and after passing a few days, came down the Saco, and stopped at about 5 o'clock for a word with those in his camp. We expected to have the pleasure of his company for the night, thinking that he would welcome hearty meals and a good bed. But "No," he said, "I never sleep indoors when on these trips."

It was a cold, windy November night but he bade us goodby and went down the river. The next morning, beside a stone wall, we found his camping place. A few smoky embers told us where he had cooked his breakfast, and a spot on the grass 1½ feet long and free from white frost showed us where he had slept.

It's easy for the average man to be honest when he doesn't need the money.

Eggs, like men, are often broke, but, unlike men, they are never too fresh.



## New Apron for Milking.

The average man on the farm does all sorts of work, hence his clothing is generally full of odors which, as they would be absorbed by the milk, makes it desirable that he be dressed especially for the work while milking. A new idea for a milking apron is here given with exact dimensions for the man of average build. This apron is fifty-two inches down the center of the front; one-half of top in front, seven inches; one-half of hip measure, twenty-five inches; length of extension at back, thirteen inches; suspender, thirty inches. Leg at lower edge 14 inches wide. To make the apron cut it from blue denim or heavy unbleached muslin, with center of front on fold of goods and piece out the extra width on sides. Slit the center of front to within twelve inches of the waistline, being careful not to get this slit too high or it will not protect the front of the trousers. Bind the edges neatly all around with cotton braid or a bias strip of the goods. Make two straps to hold the apron snugly around



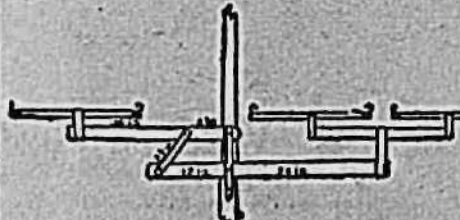
the trousers leg, making the straps of ample size to slip over the foot and leg or else arrange so that it can be buttoned at one side. Button the back edges to hold apron around hips and fasten suspenders at front and back. For a large man two full lengths of goods, each one and one-half yards long by thirty-six inches wide will be required. In the illustration the side view shows exactly one-half of the apron and from the illustration any housewife can cut and make this apron.—Indianapolis News.

## Ducks Have No Crops.

It will be a surprise to learn that the duck has no crop, like other domestic fowls. The food passes directly from the throat into a large, roomy duct which opens directly into the gizzard. For this reason ducks need soft food, and when fed such food it is quite necessary for them to have water where they can drink when the food refuses to pass down the passage which takes the place of a crop. It is also for this reason that sand is mixed with their feed, which passes through into the gizzard and aids grinding. Ducks are fond of all kinds of green food and vegetables. They are fond of potatoes when they are prepared in such a manner that they can easily eat them. Bran forms the bulk of the feed usually employed in feeding ducks when kept in confinement.

## Serviceable Horse Evener.

Here is a sketch of a three-horse evener which I use on wagon and disk harrow. A hole is made in the tongue 6 inches back of the regular one and a hammer strap with two holes in it (to match the two holes in the tongue) is put on. Strap iron is used to connect the 2-foot and 3-foot eveners. Will say that if a man has



four horses it is best to use them all on the disk harrow.—F. Ames, in Farm Progress.

## Straining the Milk.

Milk should always be strained and cooled by dipping, stirring and surrounding by cold water immediately after milking. It should always be aired where the air is pure, at least fifty feet (or more if possible) from any wall, barn, hogpen, hog yard, feed trough, barnyard, milking yard or dusty road. Two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth make a good strainer. Cloth strainers should always be thoroughly washed, then boiled and hung in a pure atmosphere to dry.

## Treating Winter Wheat for Seed.

In each of six years, experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Experiment farms in treating winter wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. Untreated seed produced an average of 3.6 per cent of smut in the crop of last year and 0.3 per cent of smut in the crop of this season. Seed wheat which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint

of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water produced an average yield of grain per acre of fifty bushels in 1904 and 50.3 bushels in 1905, and that which was untreated produced only 46.6 bushels, and forty-three bushels per acre for the corresponding two years, thus making an average saving of nearly six bushels per acre. The treatment here mentioned was easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and instrumental in furnishing the largest average yield of wheat per acre of all the treatments used.

## Feeding Hogs.

A hog fed at fair profit until it reaches 200 pounds will give less profit with each additional pound, and a point can be reached at which further feeding can be done only at a loss. A reliable authority says that a certain amount of food being required to make a gain on a hog of 35 pounds, it will require 4 per cent more food with a hog of 70 pounds to make the same gain, 14 per cent more with one of 125 pounds, 22 per cent more on hogs of 225 pounds, and 70 per cent more on those weighing 325 pounds. The tests upon which these figures are based were not official, but it is a well-known fact that with increase of age more feed is required to effect a gain than at earlier age. But the light weights, those under 200 pounds, cannot be so well handled at packeries, and hence those who are feeding for market should bring them to that weight smooth and well finished. At less weight or in bad condition, it will be found that the discrimination against them is strong, so that it will always be best economy to bring them to the most rigid requirements of the market.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## Cleaning Up for Winter.

Gather the crops clean. Such as are gathered for sale can be properly stored away and then go over the field again, gathering up the odds and ends which often make more than one wagon load and representing several good feeds for some of the stock. If one can turn swine or sheep into the field to clean up it can generally be done with profit. Any plants with tops like asparagus may be moved and thousands of weeds thus destroyed if the tops are burned. Then the fields are in better condition for the manure when it is time to supply it. The weakening meadow may be braced up by the top dressing of manure put on late, the corners can be cleaned out, the tools be taken under cover and cleaned, preparatory to being painted later on. Breaks in fences and leaks in roofs can be repaired. There are plenty of things to look after and the doing of them means money saved or earned in every case.—Try It.

## Trough for Fowls.

Almost everyone who has tried feeding cornmeal to chickens has had



difficulty in doing it satisfactorily. The latest idea seems to be to feed it dry. The trough shown herewith is designed for feeding dry meals, either indoors or out, and for chickens as well as hens. The flat edge pieces, shown clearly in the cross-section prevent the meal from being thrown out of the trough, while the roof prevents rain wetting the meal or fowls getting into the trough.

## Clipping Farm Horses.

The advantages of clipping the farm horses are found not only in the greater comfort and ease with which they will do their work, but also in the fact that when the day's work is over they will dry off very quickly, thus being in a condition in which the dust and filth from the day's work may be brushed off and the horse made perfectly clean for a good night's rest.

Not only is there greater comfort and a better physical condition in the care of the clipped horse, but there is less danger from scalded shoulders and from harness galls. And the clipped horse, always being dry at night, is in less danger from colds, will work more easily and keep in good condition on less feed. The name is a nuisance on a farm horse and should be cut close, thus keeping the horse cooler about the neck and collar and so relieving him from the danger of scalded shoulders.—Cor. Farmers Advocate.

## Poultry Pickings.

Disinfectants are cheaper than disease. Keep pure, fresh water always within reach.

Fowls in confinement, to do well, need a variety of food.

When chickens have bred disease, look out for large lice.

Crowding induces disease and lowers the vitality of fowls.

Diseases can be readily transmitted from parents to offspring.

In selecting a location for a poultry yard, choose a light, sandy soil.

Manure piles are good for the production of gases in chickens.

The falling off of the rooster's comb shows him to be in bad health.

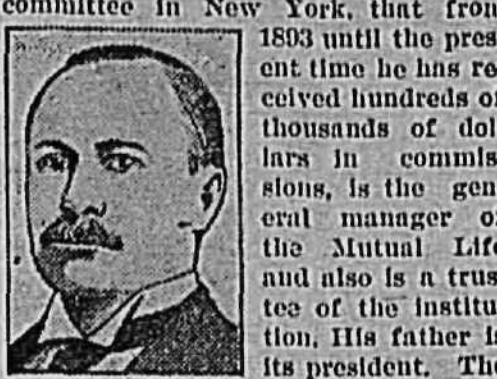
Fowls having a free range will find their own feather-making food.

Do not condemn a breed simply because a few fowls do not come up to your expectations.

Meal should be mixed dry and crumbly, since it causes illness when fed wet.



Robert H. McCurdy, who testified before the Insurance Investigating committee in New York, that from



1893 until the present time he has received hundreds of thousands of dollars in commissions, is the general manager of the Mutual Life and also is a trustee of the institution. His father is its president. The younger McCurdy began his insurance career in 1881, after his graduation from Harvard, in the Metropolitan agency of the Mutual Life, and five years later he was made superintendent of the foreign department. In 1903 he was chosen general manager. Mr. McCurdy was born in New York City, May 26, 1850. Besides his position in the Mutual Life he is a director of the Astor National Bank, of the Windsor Trust Company, and of the Casualty Company of America, and also is connected with other financial and business corporations.

Waldo Story, the Boston-London sculptor, who is to execute a statue of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt for the House of Commons, is the first American to be thus honored.

Francis Kossuth, under whose leadership the coalition parties in Hungary are said to be desirous of effecting or-

ganization in opposition to Austrian control, is a son of the celebrated revolutionist, Louis Kossuth.

For years he has been an influential leader of the Hungarian Independent party and the champion of popular rights. Formerly he was a civil engineer, but abandoned that profession to enter politics, and for a long time has been a thorn in the flesh of the government. On several occasions it has been reported that Francis Kossuth would be made premier. For a time in 1849 the elder Kossuth was governor of Hungary, which had declared its independence, but he was compelled to flee from his native country and lived in exile many years.

Gen. G. W. Mindell, United States in-

terior of customs that come into New York, declares that they have advanced 50 per cent in value in ten years, and that the increase will continue.

William Caryl Ely, who has been elected president of the reorganized American Street and Interurban Rail-

way Association, is a citizen of Buffalo and well known as a business lawyer. He served in the New York Assembly from 1883 until 1885, and was the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1891 he also was honored with the Democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme Court. He was one of the promoters of the Niagara Falls Power Company and of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway. Mr. Ely was born at Middlefield, N. Y., in 1856, and is a graduate of Cornell. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar. He is a Mason.

The late Gen. Sherman was one of the men that haunted the cloakroom of the House and Senate for a good story.

Dr. Victor Nilsson of Minneapolis has been chosen to edit the new monthly musical journal of the American Union of Swedish Singers.

Charles Evans Hughes, who was nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Republican city convention, is a lawyer whose achievement for years have kept him in the public eye. Just now he is attorney for the Armstrong commission of the New York State Legislature, which is investigating the methods of the big life insurance companies, and it was under his direction that the commission has been able to bring out so much evidence of how the public's money is juggled for the benefit of the officers and their friends. Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862.

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## WOMEN'S NEGLECT

### SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"



Miss Kate McDonald

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhoea.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

"I think that a woman naturally desires to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women."

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

## MIXED FARMING

WHEAT RAISING RANCHING

Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA

Magnificent climate. Farmers growing in the shirt sleeves in the middle of November. "All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvest."—Extract.

Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance; schools, churches, markets convenient. THIS IS THE ERA OF \$100 WHEAT. Apply for information and prospectus to the Canadian Land Office, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. J. 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The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

#### WHIMS OF WORLD'S GREAT ONES

##### Men of Genius Who Have Been Noted for Their Eccentricity.

The men of genius whose works are among the world's most precious possessions have ever been the most eccentric of the most normal of mankind, says W. H. Cotton. All readers of "Romola" will remember Piers di Costanzo, that misanthropic painter who lived completely isolated from his fellows in his queer, aqualid studio, with its garden of weeds and flowers growing rankly as they would, because he preferred them so; his only companions toads, rabbits, spiders and even more loathsome creatures; his diet consisting wholly of eggs, hard-boiled, by the dozen and eaten when required no matter what condition. Goya, the Spanish Rembrandt, was the wildest and most irascible of men. When he was painting the portrait of the Duke of Wellington he kept the hero of Waterloo in a gloomy attitude for hours, at the least movement threatening him with a dagger, and when the duke complained of weariness the painter seized a plaster cast and hurled it at his head. Michael Angelo's method of working was one of his greatest eccentricities. Often he would get up in the middle of the night to hack and hew his marble by the light of a single candle fastened to the visor of his cap, and then, worn by his great labors, he would throw himself down to sleep again without removing his clothing or his shoes—sometimes keeping the latter on so long that when they were removed the flesh came off with the stockings. It is generally credited that at one time a year passed in which he never once removed his shoes.—Leslie's Weekly.

##### Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent relief of all your troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At J. H. Swan's drug store. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

##### An Optimistic Lover.

Tom—"You look happy to-day."  
Dick—"I feel that way. I proposed to Miss Fickel last night."  
Tom—"Go easy, old man. She's very changeable."  
Dick—"That's why I'm so hopeful. She said 'No' last night."

A new idea in Cough Syrup is advanced in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Besides containing Pine Tar, Honey and other valuable remedies, it is rendered Laxative, so that its use insures a prompt and efficient evacuation of the bowels. It relaxes the nervous system and cures all coughs, colds, croup, etc. A red clover blossom and the honey bee is on every bottle of the Original Laxative Cough Syrup—Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

Indian Poet's Pretty Vision.  
"A rose of roses bright, c vision of embodied light" is an Indian poet's description of Lady Curzon.

**KILL THE COUGH**  
**AND CURE THE LUNGS**  
**WITH Dr. King's**  
**New Discovery**  
FOR CONSUMPTION  
Coughs and Croup  
Price 50c & \$1.00  
Free Trial

#### HOLD VAST UNCLAIMED WEALTH

Sums Held by English Banks Run Into the Millions.

How many millions of pounds worth of property lies unclaimed to-day in the form of shares, dividends, deposits of money, plate and jewels in the hands of bankers, companies, solicitors, auctioneers and others?

This is the fascinating question raised yesterday by the writers of a letter, who urge the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay hands upon the spoil and devote it to the increase of national revenues.

Unclaimed funds in the hands of the crown and funds in chancery amount to more than \$50,000,000. Is it possible that the funds in private hands amount to an equally large sum?

Some of the examples of hidden wealth given by the writers of the letter suggest that the amount must at any rate be a large one. It is not, apparently, the custom of companies to search very far for the owners of unclaimed dividends. Occasionally the chairman of a company refers to unclaimed amounts. In the case of a building society the chairman announced at the annual meeting that certain unclaimed money had been utilized to form a reserve fund.

"In fifty-five years," explained the secretary of this society yesterday, "we have accumulated \$5,000 of unclaimed deposits. At any time we are liable to be asked to refund this and should do so with interest."—London Daily Mail.

##### A Dozen Times a Night.

Mrs. Owen Dunn, of Benton Ferry, W. Va., writes: "I have had kidney and bladder trouble for years, and it became so bad that I was obliged to get up at least a dozen times a night. I never received any permanent benefit from any medicine until I tried Foley's Kidney Cure. After using two bottles, I am cured." Sold by J. H. Swan.

##### Bill Nye's Cow.

"One of Bill Nye's old stories has been going the rounds of late," said a man who admires the late humorist, "and it is, in my judgment, one of the cleverest bits of wit circulated in connection with Nye's life. Nye owned a cow which he wanted to sell, and put an advertisement in the paper which read like this: 'Owing to ill health, I will sell at my residence, in township 19, range 13, according to the government survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged 8 years. She is of undoubted courage, and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth short-horn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident.' Did he sell the cow? Oh, I don't know about that. I'm just telling you about the advertisement; that's all."—Exchange.

No Pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These Famous Little Pills are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

##### Kaiser's Gift to Smoker.

A gold medal, a pipe and five pounds of tobacco constituted the Kaiser's gift to Franz Grunwald, an inveterate smoker, who celebrated his 104th birthday at Burg, Prussia, recently.

## You Look Yellow

The trouble is, your liver's sick. One of its products, "bile," is overflowing into your blood.

You can't digest your food, your appetite is poor, you suffer dreadfully from headache, stomach ache, dizziness, malaria, constipation, etc. What you need is not a dose of salts, cathartic water or pills—but a liver tonic.

## Thedford's Black-Draught

This great medicine acts gently on the sick liver. It purifies the blood, renews the appetite, feeds the nerves, clears the brain and cures constipation. It is a true medicine for sick liver and kidneys, and regulates all the digestive functions. Try it. At all dealers in medicines in 25c packages.

#### SET THEM THINKING

INCIDENT THAT WORRIED THREE MARRIED MEN.

Bachelor's Experiment, Which He Asserted Was Never Known to Fail, Cast Temporary Cloud Over Enthusiastic Advocates of Matrimony.

A bachelor and three married men sat in a cafe garden. Above them the moon floated in a pale sky. About them, drenched in moonlight, the garden lay beautiful and calm.

Drinking, smoking under the moon the three urged the one to wed. They praised matrimony, they recited its honorable and clean joys.

But—"Are you perfectly happy?" said the bachelor.

"Perfectly, perfectly happy."  
"And will you to demonstrate your happiness do anything I bid?"

"Yes; oh, yes."  
"Let each of you then to-morrow morning send his wife anonymously a costly bunch of flowers."

"Is that all?"  
"That is all. But do not mention this gift first. Let your wives mention it."

"All right."  
"And meet me again in the garden here to-morrow night. I promise myself I'll find great pleasure in your stories."

The four on the following night met in the garden again.

"Well?" said the bachelor.  
"My bouquet of flowers," said the first married man, "miscarried." He puffed out his fat cheeks. "It didn't arrive," he said.

"My bouquet," said the second married man, "didn't arrive either."  
"And mine also miscarried," said the third married man. He loosened the belt about his tumid stomach. "Hang these florists!"

There was a space of silence. The bachelor said:  
"The flowers were not mentioned?"  
"They were not mentioned."  
"Not a word was said?"  
"Not a word."

Then the happy married men resumed their praise of matrimony. This experiment had failed, but what of that? Matrimony—

"But wait," said the bachelor. "The experiment has not failed. Only, of course, it isn't finished yet. Tell your wives to-morrow that you sent these flowers to them, and ask if they are sure they didn't arrive."

"Very good. Very good."  
"Well!" said the bachelor on the third night.

"When I told my wife of the bouquet," said the first man, "she started and exclaimed, 'Did you send those flowers?'"

"My wife," said the second married man, "cried, 'I didn't think you sent them. I thought—and there she paused.'"

"My wife," said the third married man, "denied positively the flowers' arrival. But I found in her desk a rose and in her desk drawer a fragment of a note beginning, 'Your beautiful roses.'"

"This experiment," said the bachelor, "has succeeded perfectly. Indeed, it never fails."

And he laughed a light, hard laugh. But the three married men in silence and gloom began to drink heavily.—New York Herald.

##### Advertising by Proxy.

Miss Caroline Powell of Boston is the only woman wood engraver in America. Miss Powell was a pupil of Timothy Cole and at a dinner recently she said of her master:

"Mr. Cole had a horror of stinky persons. He was continually railing against such people, continually pointing out to us glaring examples of meanness and greed."

"He said one day that he had heard that morning of the meanest woman in the world."

"She called before breakfast at the house of a neighbor of his and said: 'Madam, I see that you have advertised in the papers for a cook.'"

"Yes, I have," returned the other; "but surely you are not after the place?"

"No," said the stranger, "but I only live two blocks away from you, and since I need a cook myself, I thought you might send me all the applicants you reject."

##### A Street Scene.

The American tourist in London was showing some photographs to his English acquaintances.

"This," he said, exhibiting a picture taken during the recent blow-out of the Dramatic Order of Khorassan, "is a street scene on Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., in the heart of the Rockies."

The Englishman expressed much surprise at the large number of fierce-looking shells and sword-carrying brigands in the crowd, but the American explained that during the last year 85,764 Turkish and Arabian brigands had landed in New York city alone.—Detroit Tribune.

##### Why, Indeed?

"Well," said the passenger to the drummer in the smoking compartment, "I'm disappointed in you."

"How so?" queried the drummer.

"There's a perfect dream of a girl back in the car and here you are sitting in here and not even trying to get up a flirtation. Have you seen her?"

"Yes, she got on when I did."  
"And you don't feel any inclination to make love to her?"  
"Not a bit."  
"Why not?"  
"Why should I; she's my wife?"

## Stubborn Coughs and Colds CURED BY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Obstinate, racking Coughs that make your head ache, your throat and lungs sore and inflamed, that rob you of sleep until your system becomes so run down that you are in grave danger of Pneumonia or Consumption, are quickly cured by **Foley's Honey and Tar.**

#### FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, allays the feverish conditions, stops the cough and prevents serious results from a cold.

#### FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

is the only prominent cough medicine on the market that does not contain opiates or harmful drugs of any kind and on this account is safest for children.

It is unexcelled for Croup and Whooping Cough and will quickly cure the racking cough which follows measles and leaves so many children with weak lungs unless properly treated.

Remember the name—**Foley's Honey and Tar**—and refuse substitutes that cost you the same as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

##### Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 211 Maple St., Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and I was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of **Foley's Honey and Tar**; it cured me, and I have not been troubled since."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00.  
The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

#### SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY JAMES H. SWAN

##### Shocks From False Teeth.

"False teeth have been known to generate electricity in the mouth and shock their wearer painfully," said a dentist.

"Only last week a gentleman came to me and said he feared he was getting a cancer on his tongue. 'Such severe shooting pains attack me,' he said, 'that often I utter loud oaths in the most unseemly places—at teas, before the minister, and so on. It is like knife thrusts. Do you think I am going to lose my tongue?'"

"I found that two different metals had been used in fixing the poor man's false teeth. These metals, combining with the saliva, had formed a small battery. Electricity generated in the battery continually, and shock after shock was administered to the tongue."

"I painted the metal with an insulating varnish. Thereafter the man had no more trouble."—New York Press.

You may be just as skeptical and pessimistic as you please. Kodol will digest what you eat whether you eat or not. You can put your food in a bowl, pour a little Kodol Dyspepsia Cure on it and it will digest it the same as it will in your stomach. It can't help but cure indigestion and dyspepsia. It is curing hundreds and thousands—some had faith and some didn't. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

##### Onyx in California.

Near Redlands, Cal., a discovery of very high grade onyx and white and colored marble has been made.

## Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membrane lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Raynham, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

**Kodol Digests What You Eat.**  
Bottles only. \$1.00 Size holds 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.  
Prepared by **J. C. DEWITT & CO., ANTIPOH.**  
**J. H. SWAN, ANTIOCH.**

#### NOT WORRYING OVER CONTRACT.

No Matter What She Signed, Woman Would Pay When She Liked.

"Do you know what you signed?" asked the man, as the woman laid down her pen.

"Why, yes," she replied. "I signed a contract to pay for a piano in so many months at the rate of so many dollars per month."

"How do you know you did?" asked the man. "You didn't read the contract."

"I know that," said the woman. "It wasn't necessary. I haven't time for that. I know what I told them down at the office yesterday."

"That is just like a woman," said the man, impatiently. "They clap their names to any kind of a document without reading it over. So careless are they about such things that half the women in the land would sign their own death warrant and not know it."

Then the man read slowly through the written agreement.

"Here," he said, "is a mistake, first pop. Fortunately you are dealing with a reliable firm that will rectify it. If you were buying from some jay concern that would hold you to your bargain you would have to make your payments on the 13th of every month, instead of on the 1st, as you wish to do."

"Oh, that's nothing," said the woman, serenely. "Don't worry about that. I'll pay whenever I get ready, no matter what the contract says."

"Oh, excuse me," said the man. "Perhaps that explains why all women think it unnecessary to read whatever papers they sign."

#### SUPERIORITY OF RED CEDAR.

Importance of This Native Tree as an Ornamental Plant.

Any one who has noticed the numberless half-starved red cedars in the country, standing up on so many hills, would hardly imagine that this evergreen is by far the most promising of all material for formal gardens in the northeastern United States. Yet so it is. The red cedar can be trained into nearly every shape that is demanded in the formal garden. These dominant forms, says Garden Magazine, are as follows:

1. The standard or bay-tree form. Of course, no conifer can take the place of a broad-leaved evergreen, but the bay must be kept in a house all winter.

2. The dome. For this purpose the globose arborescences are superior to box, privet and catalpa bungei, since the box is not hardy enough and the others are deciduous.

3. The pyramid. In this form, the red cedar has to compete with arborescences, Nordmann's and the silver fir, and the Douglas, white and Norway spruce.

4. The spire or column. In this shape, the red cedar will reproduce the effect of the cypress in Italian gardens.

5. The arch. In default of a hardy evergreen vine, red cedars can be trained in pairs over iron pipes to form perfect garden arches six feet across and ten feet high.

Finally, the rugged picturesqueness of the famous Swiss stone pine can be reproduced by moving battle-scarred old cedars thirty or thirty-five feet high, their bare trunks crowned with an irregular tuft of foliage.

##### Mr. Rockefeller Was Meek.

While Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and daughter were automobiling through England and Scotland recently they stopped at Harrogate, taking a suite of nine rooms at the hotel. The day after Mr. Rockefeller arrived he went to the barber shop in the hotel to be shaved, his mustache having been clipped into the semblance of a scrubbing brush.

The barber proceeded to strop the razor and lather the oil magnate's face. At the same time, wishing to entertain his client, he remarked:

"We have the wealthiest man in the world staying here."

"Ah," said Mr. Rockefeller, "who is that?"

"Rockefeller, sir, the great oil king."  
"But," said Mr. Rockefeller, "perhaps it is the rich man's brother, who is a very poor man. For instance, if your brothers were rich would it necessarily mean that you were?"

"No," said the barber, "but in this case I do not know which Rockefeller it is. Anyway, I should not want anything more than to have the 'rocks' this man has."

Mr. Rockefeller returned to his room, told his courier of the incident, and laughed heartily. All the smart people of the hotel were absurdly concerned in the doings of the Rockefeller.

##### Man and Beast.

The president of the trust in an affable, after-luncheon mood, stopped to converse with old George, a stableman.

"Well, George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his mouth.

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. "Fair to middlin'."

And he continued to curcomb a bay horse, while the president smoked and looked on in a good-humored silence.

"Me and this here 'hoos," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen year."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?"

"Him," said George. "The both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoos, but they just docked my pay."

#### DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

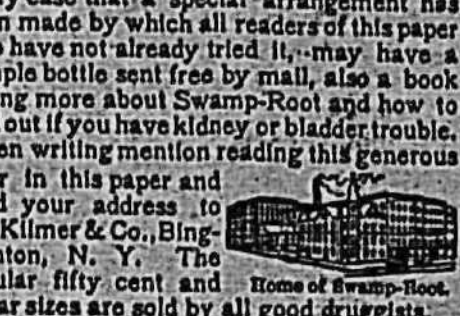
Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspaper is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, urea acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



#### THE MODERN GRAVE FOR WEALTH.

English Bishop Rebukes Mercenary Spirit of the Day.

Bishop Wordsworth, in a letter to the laity of his diocese, says the present generation are slacker than their fathers in attendance on God's house. "As regards money," his lordship remarks, "not one of us is sufficiently careful of it as a trust from God. Most waste it, sometimes by hoarding it, more often by mis-spending it, and many are proud of their extravagance. Men and women run lightly into debt and tempt others into it. In some villages there is scarcely a family which is not in debt; and to be in debt encourages dishonesty and lessens generally the sense of honor. Even educated men take or give bribes, and call them 'commissions'; others take what is not theirs, and call it a 'perquisite.' Again, the sin of betting and gambling and generally of speculation is one which particularly affects the young of our generation; and those who give way to it are drawn on into other sins, often without seeming to be able to help themselves. Like the other evil passions of immorality and intemperance, the reckless pursuit of money ends very frequently in real suicide—that is to say, intentional self-murder not caused by insanity. This is one of the great curses of our present life."

##### Full of Tragic Meaning.

are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of Casey, Ia. Think what might have resulted from his terrible cough if he had not taken the medicine about which he writes: "I had a fearful cough, that disturbed my nights rest. I tried everything but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me." Instantly relieves and permanently cures all throat and lung diseases; prevents grip and pneumonia. At J. H. Swan, druggist; guaranteed; 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

##### At His Own Hearing.

A father owes it to his family to keep pace with them in their amusements, not allowing himself to get rusty or to have an entirely different set of ideas and occupations. The members of his family cannot enter into his business or professional life; when he leaves after breakfast he becomes a mystery to them; but he can on his return go to the theater, the party or the concert and should try to make himself a part of them, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The sons and the daughters in their turn should have every delicate attention, every agreeable accomplishment, ready to make home delightful to the father who works for them.

To draw the fire out of a burn, heal a cut without leaving a scar, or to cure boils, sores, tetter, eczema and all skin and scalp diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A specific for piles. Get the genuine. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

##### A Good Scheme.

"When a fellow whose name you have forgotten comes up and slaps you on the back and asks eagerly after your health, what do you do?"  
"Well, I generally tell him I'm broke."

##### The Great Essential.

"Then you don't consider him an expert fisherman?"  
"Of course not. Why, he hasn't any imagination whatever."

##### Spent More Than \$1,000.

W. W. Baker, of Plainville, Nebraska, writes: "My wife suffered from lung trouble for fifteen years. She tried a number of doctors and spent over \$1,000 without relief. She became very low and lost all hope. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar, and thanks to this great remedy, it saved her life. She enjoys better health than she has known in 10 years. Refuse substitutes." Sold by J. H. Swan.